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GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

March 1980

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

External Research at the Department of State

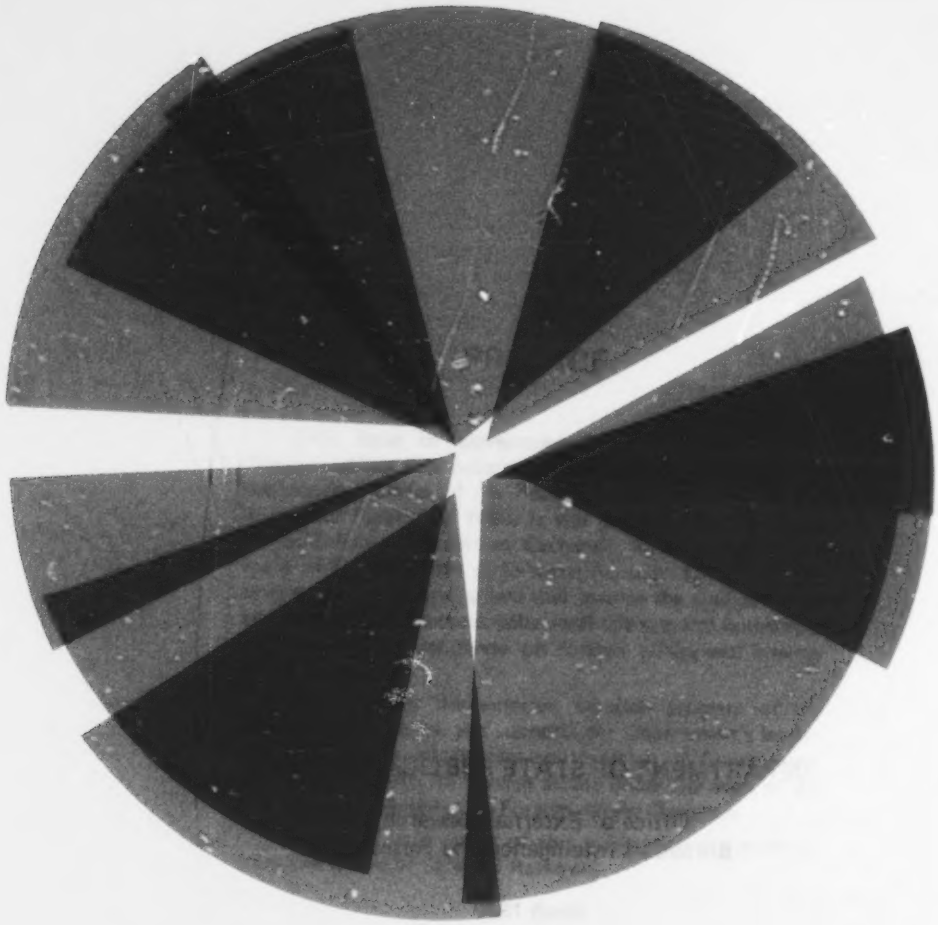
The Office of External Research (XR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, XR manages numerous programs and activities that involve or may be of interest to research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Interagency collaboration on research projects in order to enhance the quality, availability, and utility of the products of Government-sponsored foreign affairs research. To this end, XR produces a quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs*.

For additional information about the Department of State's External Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of External Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



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PREFACE

This issue of *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* lists external research projects reported by sponsoring agencies of the Federal Government in the first quarter of fiscal year 1980. It was prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., for the Department of State's Office of External Research (XR), and lists research contracts and grants that involve the application or advancement of the social-behavioral sciences and humanities as these bear substantively on foreign affairs and international relations.

XR manages the external research program of the Department of State and supports the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research.

Copies of prior issues of this publication are available from the Office of External Research.

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs*, January 16, 1978.

Project information should be sent to:

INR/XR
Room 432, SA-6
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

9.0001, IMPROVEMENT OF NUTRITIVE QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF BARLEY FOR SEMIARID AREAS

R.F. Eslick, Montana State University, School of Agriculture, Dept. of Plant & Soil Science, *Bozeman, Montana* 59715 (TA-C-1094) Start: 03/74 End: 07/78

OBJECTIVES: 1. To increase the nutritive value of barleys consumed by people throughout the world, particularly in LDC's. 2. To increase the yield of barley grown in semiarid regions of the world, particularly in LDC's. 3. To decrease losses caused by barley diseases, particularly in LDC's.

Final Abbreviated Summary: With excellent cooperation and joint efforts and financing from the Montana State University, AID Project, ICARDA and CIMMYT, the Fourth Regional Winter Cereal Workshop - Barley was very successfully held April 24-28, 1977 in Amman, Jordan. Over 150 scientists involved with research on barley from over 30 nations participated in this workshop. The proceedings of this workshop have been published in two volumes, Proceedings: Fourth Regional Winter Cereal Workshop - Barley, Amman, Jordan, April 24-28, 1977, Vol. I, 273 pages and Vol. II, 420 pages. (Distributed in 1978.)

The general objectives of the approach were to: obtain immediate national breeder participation, supply genetic materials to LDC's for immediate exploitation, reduce the need for well-trained barley improvement scientists and sophisticated laboratories in LDC's, perform the initial selection of cultivars in the environment in which they were to be used, and make it possible to do these things on minimum budgets (always less than wheat). To accomplish this, male sterile facilitated recurrent selection populations were selected as the method of breeding. Some 26 recurrent selection populations are reported.

The second general approach concerned more basic studies that would increase the odds of success with these populations. These consisted principally of research related to forming the recurrent selection populations and methods of manipulating and selecting from the populations.

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-830 FY-78: $294,000

9.0002, RESOURCE-CONSERVING URBANISM

S.M. Berman, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Lawrence Berkeley Lab., *Berkeley, California* 94720 (DOE/WW-0003-2-79) Start: 09/79 End: 10/80

The purpose of the project is to develop, refine and adopt a methodology for assessing and diagnosing resource use in cities in developing countries. It is intended that such a methodology will help to: (1) quantify and explain urban resource consumption to decision makers and planners; and (2) identify and promote opportunities to introduce resource-conserving measures.

The methodology to be applied requires the organization of data along urban ecosytem lines in an attempt to create a holistic view of city's key resource conserving systems and patterns. This approach will be developed and tested in Hong Kong, based on recent ecosystem work in that city by Ken Newcombe. The techniques to be applied basically are systems analysis, applied social analysis and policy science.

The model and methodology developed on the basis of the Hong Kong data, already well developed through Newcombe's work, will be adapted to conditions in small and medium sized cities in developing countries where data is less rich and not so accessible as in Hong Kong. Several cities will be visited for this purpose.

The final product will be a methodology which can be adapted to cities in a broad range of developing countries. The final report will contain also case studies of the Hong Kong analysis and the adaptation of the approach in at least two other cities.

Action Officer: E Chetwynd
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-876 FY-79: $99,968

9.0003, THE INCOME DYNAMICS OF URBAN POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN HONDURAS

M.C. Castillo, ASEPADE, *Apartado Postal No. 444, Tegucigalpa, Honduras* Start: 08/79 End:

The study will examine the levels and distribution of incomes, composition of expenditures, and social linkages over time for a sample of urban poor households in Tegucigalpa, Honduras over a one-year period. The objective is to gain, through longitudinal studies, some direct insights into the income dynamics of poor urban households.

Bi-weekly interviewing in sample households over the study period will cover: (a) the members of the household who were employed during the week prior to the interview, type of work, employer and wage, (2) variation in household expenditure from week to week by major category, (3) variation in systems to facilitate migration, education, child care and old age care, and (d) level and variation in household contact with existing transfer programs and other forms of private and public assistance.

Action Officer: M Farbman
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-877 FY-79: $98,902

9.0004, DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL NEPAL

P. Kasaju, World Education, Inc., 1414 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019, (AID/OTR-G-1779) Start: 09/79 End: 10/81

Collaborating in this study of educational opportunities in rural Nepal is the Nepalese Center for Educational Research, Innovation, and Development. Using both large sample survey techniques and case studies, the researchers will explore the family, community, and school characteristics which affect the attendance of children in primary schools. Particular attention will be given to the impact of nonformal education programs for adults on the formal eduation of children. The two-year study will get under way around the first part of 1980.

Action Officer: R Shortlidge
Telephone: 202-632-6123

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-878 FY-79: $233,538 TOTAL COST: $233,538

9.0005, DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS OF LIVING CONDIIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES OF SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

D.J. Won, Applied Systems Inst. Inc., *1910 K St. N.W., Suite 501, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (AID/SOD/PDC-C-0151) Start: 07/79 End: 11/79

The purpose of this study is to compare the relative quality of living conditions of urban and rural poor in developing countries. Living conditions will be measured in terms of objective indicators such as mortality, morbidity and nutritional intake as well as the more conventional income measures. The study will address the contradictions in the literature on the subject of urban and rural poverty.

The study will be carried out in four phases. Phase I will consist of an exploratory survey of data sources and availability. In Phase II the data will be organized and assessed and a sample of countries selected for quantitative analysis. In Phase III, quantitative analyses will be performed. The final report, to be completed in Phase IV will consist of the following: (1) introduction and background, (2) literature review and

critique, (3) evaluation of existing data and selection of alternative data sets, (4) presentation of statistical analysis, and (5) implications for policy, program and future research.

The study is in the final stages of data analysis. The final report should be completed in November 1979.

Action Officer: E Chetwynd
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-879 FY-79: $22,736

9.0006, OLD AGE PENSIONS AND HUMAN FERTILITY IN LDC'S

J. Nugent, University of Southern California, School of Letters Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90007 (AID/OTR-CA-1768) Start: 09/79 End: 09/81

The principal investigators will develop and estimate a model to measure the effect of social security systems, both national and familial, on the number of children couples choose to have in rural Indian and Malaysian households. The analysis will include discussion of the intermediate factors that affect desire for children and will account for differences in income and wealth levels, among other things. This microeconomic analysis focuses on the importance of family structure to fertility behavior; it will give some indication of how alternative family structures cope with old age and invalidism under different kinds of institutional and environmental circumstances and how these situations affect fertility behavior.

Action Officer: P Fleuret
Telephone: 202-632-8952

SUPPORTED BY Agency for International Development
SSIE No. GI-880 FY-79: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $78,644

9.0007, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

S. Lane, University of California, Davis Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Davis, California* 95616 (CA-D#-AEC-3713-RR) Start: 10/78 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVE: Identify and estimate the likely effects of the 1977 Act on employment, prices, resource allocation, trade, governmental costs, and real income. Determine the probable effect of the Act on the distribution of income and wealth among producers, among customers, and within the agribusiness sector. Measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad. Examine the effects of the Act on the organization structure of farm and agribusiness firms such as number and size distributions, diversification, integration, ownership and control, and inter- and intra-regional differences. Identify those policy problems still existing or associated with the 1977 Act and analyze and evaluate new policy alternatives which could be considered for future legislative development.

APPROACH: A survey of farms will be conducted to determine the effect of the price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1977 on farm size, income and other variables, and determine reasons for farmers participating or not participating under the price support programs. A survey of households eligible to participate in the food stamp program will be conducted to determine their reasons for participating or not participating. Results of both surveys will be analyzed econometrically.

Action Officer: JB Kendrick

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, California MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78889 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0008, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

M.A. Martin, Purdue University, School of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Life Sciences Bldg., West Lafayette, Indiana* 47907 (IND0450671) Start: 10/78 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVE: Identify and estimate the likely effects of the 1977 Act on employment, prices, resource allocation, trade, governmental costs, and real income. Measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad. Identify those policy problems still existing or associated with the 1977 Act and analyze and evaluate new policy alternatives which could be considered for future legislative development.

APPROACH: A national sector model will be used to ascertain the resource allocation effect of different levels of target prices, loan rates, and acreage set aside and diversion. A farmer survey will provide information on the price stability, utilization, and farm income effects of the farmer-held grain reserve. Primary data collected from survey of households eligible for food stamps will be used to evaluate the effect of program changes on participation rates. Policy alternatives will be identified and an analysis of economic implications will be an integral part of the ongoing research effort.

Action Officer: BJ Liska

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Indiana MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78499 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0009, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREALS AND OILSEEDS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

C.J. Bern, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, Iowa Agricultural & Home Economics Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (IOW02339) Start: 10/78 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVES: Develop instrumentation and procedures for improving the detection and quantification of quality factors in market channels. Develop equipment, procedures, and varieties to reduce quality deteriorations due to processing, storage, and handling throughout the marketing system and determine their economic feasibility. Propose and evaluate alternative marketing systems that provide incentives for maintaining original quality throughout the grain marketing channels; domestic and foreign.

APPROACH: Reliability and validity of sampling at country elevators will be studied. Improved statistical procedures and equipment for sampling will be developed and evaluated. Cooperate with other stations to develop guidelines for low heat drying systems with regard for risk to deterioration and energy requirements. Conduct an in-field study of grain weight shrinkage during drying and handling with the purpose of establishing a uniform shrinkage scale. Evaluate alternative grade standards and grading procedures for effects on costs, prices, and income distribution in domestic and export markets.

Action Officer: LR Kolmer

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Iowa MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-77718 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0010, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

D.E. Anderson, North Dakota State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Fargo, North Dakota* 58103 (ND01365) Start: 10/78 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: Identify and estimate the likely effects of the 1977 Act on employment, prices, resource allocation, trade, governmental costs, and real income. Measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption, and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad.

APPROACH: Data will be collected on program operations and procedures. Secondary data will be obtained from the USDA. Primary data will be generated by surveys of farmers. As these data are collected, the operation of the reserve program will be monitored. This information will provide a basis for estimating the impact of the reserve operation on farm and retail prices. The actual and potential interrelationships between the operation of the U.S. grain reserve program and those of various foreign nations will be investigated. Finally, efforts will be made to analyze farmer participation in the U.S. grain reserve program.

Action Officer: KA Gilles

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, North Dakota MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78504 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0011, ENERGY POLICY, BIOMASS, AND AGRICULTURE - AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

N. Rask, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Agriculture & Home Economics, Dept. of Argricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (OHO00650) Start: 03/79 End: 03/83

OBJECTIVES: Determine the impact of present and evolving energy policies on agriculture; analyze the economies of selected crop biomass options; delineate the role of agriculture in future energy strategies.

APPROACH: Partial equilibrium market analysis of specific policy issues with identification of non-market effects; production and conversion cost analysis of selected biomass energy options, domestically, in major agricultural exporting countries, and in selected Fourth World countries; and market analysis of international agricultural trade and domestic agricultural resource allocation implications of energy production from biomass as world energy prices rise; identify (from original and/or existing research) mutually comparable measures of cost and important non-market implications (environment, public health and safety, national security) of energy sources, including biomass, which may play significant roles in alternative energy futures; and use this information to identify the cost and non-market trade-offs among selected broad energy strategies which have reasonable likelihoods of being followed.

Action Officer: CW Donoho

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Ohio MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78494 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0012, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREALS AND OILSEEDS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

F.L. Herum, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Agriculture & Home Economics, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (OHO00651) Start: 10/78 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVES: To identify quality factors and determine their economic significance to producers, marketers, and end users of grains. To develop instrumentation and procedures for improving the detection and quantification of quality factors in market channels. To develop equipment, procedures, and varieties to reduce quality deteriorations due to processing, storage, and handling throughout the marketing system and determine their economic feasibility. Provide incentives for maintaining original quality throughout the grain marketing channels; domestic and foreign.

APPROACH: Identify and develop corn and soybean varieties resistant to microbial growth, insect infestation, and with improved quality factors. Analyze quality, yield and maturity of corn and soybeans grown under various fertilization, moisture stress, and disease conditions. Survey the arthropodal problems, assess their impact, and develop management techniques for minimizing pest infestation during grain storage, handling, and transport. Develop instruments and testing techniques to quantify resistance to mechanical damage in grain handling. Evaluate corn harvesting systems, based upon energy requirements and quality retention, with specific emphasis on understanding the mechanisms of moisture loss in drying. Grain quality, grain testing, grain deterioration, grain insect control, grain variety selection, grain harvest systems, grain cultural practices, grain marketing systems, and grain economic incentives will be studied.

Action Officer: CW Donoho

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Ohio MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78510 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0013, STRUCTURE AND ADJUSTMENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

J.C. Nyankori, Clemson University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics/Rural Sociology, *Long Hall, Clemson, South Carolina* 29631 (SC00367) Start: 02/79 End: 01/82

OBJECTIVES: Examine current and prospective supply and demand situation for the major agricultural products of South Carolina: Develop empirically a mechanism underlying the supply and demand situation. Generate optimal production, trade, consumption and price solutions, and determine prospective impact of selected policy, regulations and changes in the market conditions under alternative scenarios.

APPROACH: Obtain annual production, trade, consumption and price information on the major agricultural products of South Carolina, specify and estimate the supply and demand. Then specify resource constraints, and annual trade information in a spatial and temporal allocation (STA) model which is then used to generate optimal production, trade, consumption, and price solutions. Incorporate in the STA model through row constraints, institutional production control, regulation, increasing energy costs, international trade policy and generate solutions for varying levels of these forces.

Action Officer: WC Godley

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, South Carolina MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-78821 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0014, BUSINESS-STATE RELATIONS AND NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY FORMATION IN WEST GERMANY

J.A. Cooney, 45 Blue Hills Road, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002, (AC9WG605) Start: 02/79 End: 01/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: L Weiler
Telephone: 703-235-9572

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
SSIE No. EB-114 FY-79: $4,538 TOTAL COST: $4,538

9.0015, R&D STRATEGIES FOR PROLIFERATION RELATED TECHNOLOGIES (AREA 1)

B. Chow, Pan Heuristics, *4640 Admiralty Way, P.O. Box 9695, Marina del Rey, California* 90291 (AC9OX704) Start: 09/79 End: 09/80

The study shall calculate the costs and benefits to society of alternative schedules for R&D on breeders and Light Water Reactors (LWR), including their supporting fuel cycles. The study shall also examine the effects of deferring breeder and LWR commitments, the R&D activities that could be undertaken during the periods of deferral, and the warning time necessary to perceive and resolve a problem in uranium availability.

Separate analyses shall be conductEd with respect to the United States, to leading industrialized countries, and to leading developing countries.

Action Officer: RH Speier
Telephone: 703-235-2926

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Bureau of Non Proliferation
SSIE No. EA-487 FY-79: $108,551

9.0016, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGY BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

N. Goonewardene, International Science & Technology Inst. Inc., *1129 20th St. N.W., Suite 511, Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (AC9NC119) Start: 09/79 End: 07/80

A three-part study: 1) an assessment of the industrial and technological base necessary for the feasible adoption of a nuclear electricity generating option; 2) a grouping of developing countries by their present industrial and technological capacities; and 3) a study of medium- and long-range measures to increase industrial and technological capabilities to a level adequate to support a nuclear electricity generating facility.

Action Officer: AL Sessoms
Telephone: 703-235-2924

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Bureau of Nuclear Proliferation
SSIE No. EA-488 FY-79: $107,360

9.0017, DETERRENCE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

S.D. Fair, Rural Delivery 1 Box 190A, Newburg, Pennsylvania 17240, (AC9MC106) Start: 02/79 End: 07/80

The study shall conduct an analysis of three major subject areas: 1) the need to deter chemical warfare; 2) deterrence strategy; and 3) alternative deterrents. The analysis shall evaluate the military utility of chemical weapons, explore perceptions of the importance of chemical warfare, and assess what chemical warfare would mean to the popula-

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tion of Europe. There will also be a discussion of deterrence theories as they apply to chemical warfare, the characteristics of a chemical warfare deterrent, and an explanation of the deterrence requirements of the United States consistent with its global responsibilities.

Action Officer: RP Mikulak
Telephone: 202-632-3424

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Multilateral Affairs Bureau
SSIE No. EA-489 FY-79: $12,900

9.0018, EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF THE MILITARY BALANCE

R.B. Mahoney, C A C I Inc., *1815 N. Fort Meyer Dr., Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (AC8WC123) Start: 07/79 End: 09/80

The report will include an analysis of the factors associated with secular trends and sudden shifts in perceptions of the military balance, the relation between changes in perceptions of and objective changes in the technical military balance, and the degree to which non-military variables (such as the volume and balance of East-West trade, political relations within Europe, and relations between Europe and the superpowers) affect perceptions of the military balance.

Action Officer: ET Fei
Telephone: 202-632-8659

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Weapons Evaluation & Control Bureau
SSIE No. EA-484 FY-79: $106,095 TOTAL COST: $211,233

9.0019, NORTH-SOUTH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER - IMPLICATIONS FOR ARMS CONTROL

W.P. Melling, Science Applications Inc., *1200 Prospect St., La Jolla, California* 92037 (AC8WC122) Start: 06/79 End: 05/80

A study on dual use technology transfers that includes: arms production capabilities of selected developing countries; an overview of the role and availability of civil inertial navagation systems for military purposes; the preparation of selected essays on topics pertinent to the interagency study on "Trends in LDC Arms Production and Its Implications"; and assimilation of information available from the preliminary reports on the interagency study into the final report.

Action Officer: M Eisenstein
Telephone: 703-235-2579

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Weapons Evaluation & Control Bureau
SSIE No. EA-485 FY-79: $89,966 TOTAL COST: $195,938

9.0020. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AQUACULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

R.S. Johnston, Oregon State Higher Education System, Oregon State University, School of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural & Resource Economics, *35th & Jefferson Sts., Corvallis, Oregon* 97331 (R/AQ-36) Start: 00/78 End: 06/81

OBJECTIVES: Growing consumer demand for seafood products plus technological breakthroughs and changing regulations have substantially increased interest in aquaculture over the past several years. Most aquaculture research to date has paid little regard to the relationships among institutional arrangements, the kinds of aquaculture that emerge, and the organization of aquacultural firms. Thus the long-range objectives of this project are: (1) to examine how institutional arrangements affect the development of aquaculture and how the ways in which aquaculture develops affect the nature of the institutional arrangements that merge; (2) to examine the role of government regulations on the kinds of aquaculture that emerge and on the productivity of inputs used in aquaculture; and (3) to make international comparisons among various countries regarding the strength of property rights and their relationship to the kinds of aquaculture that have developed or are developing. Short-range goals are: (1) to gather historical data on government regulations in the U.S. and abroad, and to relate these data to historical development of aquaculture in different regions; and (2) to analyze production and cost relationships in various kinds of aquaculture to make possible prediction of how changes in these relationships affect the viability of aquacultural operations.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: Documentation of regulations affecting aquacultural production and marketing should be useful to existing and potential aquaculturists in species selection, expansion plans, operational methods, and marketing plans. Analysis of how institutional arrangements affect aquaculture should aid public policy decision makers in designing arrangements consistent with their perceptions of social objectives. A comparison of aquacultural developments in countries that have different institutional structures should assist decision makers in this country and abroad in understanding the interrelationships between aquacultural development and changes in institutional arrangements. This in turn should aid their decision making by identifying the kinds of issues that will have to be addressed in the future as a consequence of current decisions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-3750 FY-78: $55,500

9.0021, ALASKA UNDERUTILIZED SPECIES - WORLD USE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

A.H. Gorham, University of Alaska, Fairbanks Campus, Alaska Sea Grant Program, *Fairbanks, Alaska* 99701 (R/14-03) Start: 05/78 End: 10/80

OBJECTIVES: To produce a series of public information reports highlighting the world's use, international trade and processing techniques of the underutilized species which are of potential interest to Alaska fishermen. Extensive data on the international marketing and product forms of many of Alaska's underutilized species is available. Working with the International Division of NMFS, this data will be compiled in reports for distribution to interested members of the industry.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: All facets of the fishing industry will benefit from knowing which species are most valuable in terms of markets and availability.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-4104 FY-78: $39,238

9.0022, COMMON SECURITY INTERESTS OF JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, AND NATO

J.W. Harned, Atlantic Council of the United States, *1616 H St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (MDA 903-79-C-0578) Start: 08/79 End: 09/79

This project is Phase I of a study to analyze the relationship of Japan and East Asian Security to Western Security and NATO. The complete project will consist of a full length report incorporating a final policy paper and various working group papers developed by the performing organization in conjunction with the Japanese Peace and Security Research Institute.

Action Officer: JP Merrill
Telephone: 202-697-2682

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, International Security Affairs
SSIE No. EB-620 FY-79: $22,000 TOTAL COST: $147,000

9.0023, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF SAUDI ARABIA'S ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

A.A. Jordan, Georgetown University, Center for Strategic & International Studies, *1800 K St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (MDA 903-79-C-0432) Start: 02/79 End: 12/79

The Georgetown CSIS proposes to analyze the issues and opportunities that are growing out of Saudi Arabia's massive, accelerated economic modernization program. The study will discuss the broader implications of this economic development in relation to its internal, regional and international ramifications. CSIS will assess the changes and their impact in a series of analytical papers, round table meetings, reports, and briefings.

Action Officer: JP Merrill
Telephone: 202-697-2682

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, International Security Affairs
SSIE No. EB-621 FY-79: $43,830 TOTAL COST: $43,830

9.0024, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND TRANSFER OF A CRISIS EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM

M.A. Daniels, International Public Policy Research Corp., *6845 Elm St., Suite 212, McLean, Virginia* 22101 (N00014-79-C-0101) Start: 10/78

End:

The development, test and transfer of a crisis early warning and monitoring system is designed to integrate state-of-the-art technologies from the social, behavioral, and computer sciences into systems that defense analysts might find useful. Research in this area is thus designed to relieve information storage, retrieval, and processing problems as well as integrate sets of quantitative indicators and forecasting methodologies into a single computer-based system.

A multi-faceted approach will be utilized which involves: (a) the collection and integration of data sets into the early warning and monitoring system under development, (b) the development of new indicators and the evaluation of their utility, (c) the retrospective testing of the system, (d) the continuing development of interactive software, and (e) ultimately the transfer of a completed and tested system to testbed situations involving potential users.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Navy, Office of Naval Research

SSIE No. GQN-975146 FY-79: $475,810

9.0025, PREDICTING INTERNATIONAL CRISES USING DYNAMIC SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

J.V. Gillespie, Indiana University, Bloomington Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Memorial Hall, Bloomington, Indiana* 47401 (N00014-79-C-0025) Start: 10/78 End:

The overall objective of this research is to develop methods for enhancing the ability to monitor and forecast crises. It is essentially exploratory research, aimed at assessing the utility of asymmetric and control theoretic models of the crises behavior of nations for indicators and warning methodologies.

The approach will involve: (a) the examination of asymmetric models in which the crisis participants are assumed to alter their behavior according to different response mechanisms, (b) exploration of the utility of incorporating stochastic factors into the models and the feasibility of control theoretic models, (c) the application of these models to data on selected crisis situations, and (d) evaluate the utility of the models developed for supplementing the multi-method forecasting component of the DARPA computer-based early warning and monitoring system.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Navy, Office of Naval Research

SSIE No. GQN-975147 FY-79: $99,880

9.0026, SOVIET DEFENSE INDUSTRY STUDIES

J.T. Reitz, Braddock Dunn & McDonald Corp., *7915 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, Virginia* 22101 (79-368600-000) Start: 08/79 End: 08/80

This contract provides for a series of monographs on particular aspects of Soviet military planning and procurement--from the research phase of weapons design to the final acceptance procedures of the Soviet military.

Action Officer: LD Nix
Telephone: 703-351-5238

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central Intelligence Agency

SSIE No. EA-486 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0027, THE IMPACT OF COLONIALISM ON HEALTH IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA 1919-1939

R. Headrick, University of Chicago, Graduate School, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9863 FY-78: $22,100

9.0028, WOMEN, PROPERTY, AND LEGAL CHOICE - THE CHANGING RELATIONS OF SENEGALESE WOMEN TO MULTIPLE PROCESSES OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

R.L. Galler, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9864 FY-78: $12,683

9.0029, IDEOLOGY AND MANIPULATION - A WEST AFRICAN CASTE SYSTEM

B.L. Wright, Indiana University, Bloomington Campus, Graduate School, *2805 E. 10th, Bloomington, Indiana* 47401 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9871 FY-78: $13,171

9.0030, TERRACOTTA TRADITIONS OF THE AKAN OF SOUTH-EAST IVORY COAST

R.T. Soppelsa, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History of Art, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9872 FY-78: $23,683

9.0031, PAYSANNAT INDIGENE IN THE KWANGO - A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION

S.K. Miller, Boston University, Graduate School, *705 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts* 02215 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9874 FY-78: $21,292

9.0032, SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND THE EVOLUTION OF CHIEFDOMS/STATES IN THE PACIFIC SLOPE OF GUATEMALA

F.J. Bove, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, Graduate School, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9877 FY-78: $10,285

9.0033, THE FUNCTIONS OF A WARI SITE IN PERU - TOWARDS IDENTIFYING A HIERARCHY OF ADMINISTRATION

M.B. Anders, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, Graduate School, *101 Sage Graduate Ctr., Ithaca, New York* 14850 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9878 FY-78: $6,731

9.0034, STATUS MOBILITY AND PROTESTANT NETWORKS IN ECUADOR

K.A. Maynard, Indiana University, Bloomington Campus, Graduate School, *2805 E. 10th, Bloomington, Indiana* 47401 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9880 FY-78: $7,768

9.0035, THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF HOUSING SECURITY IN A KINGSTON, JAMAICA TENEMENT

F.V. Harrison, Stanford University, Graduate School, *Stanford, California* 94305 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9884 FY-78: $12,442

9.0036, TRADE, SUBSISTENCE, AND THE MUNDURUCU HOUSEHOLD

S.B. Burkhalter, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9888 FY-78: $10,026

9.0037, THE BOGOTAZO - URBAN REVOLT IN AN UNDERDEVELOPED SOCIETY

B.H. Braun, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9889 FY-78: $12,246

9.0038, FROM MORADORES TO BOIAS FRIAS - POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHANGING RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION IN RURAL NORTHEAST BRAZIL

R.S. Thypin, Yale University, Graduate School, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9891 FY-78: $9,430

9.0039, THE ECONOMICS OF POTATO MARKETING, LIMA, PERU

G.J. Scott, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9893 FY-78: $10,403

9.0040, MESOAMERICAN WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC CHANGE

E.M. Mulhare Trencher, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School, *1020H Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15213 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9894 FY-78: $5,037

9.0041, CONFUCIANS AND CATHOLICISM - THE KOREAN RESPONSE TO WESTERN LEARNING

D.L. Baker, University of Washington, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Oceanography, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9899 FY-78: $16,740

9.0042, THE POPULARIZATION OF BUDDHIST THOUGHT IN TOKUGAWA, JAPAN

E.G. Harrison, University of Chicago, Graduate School, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9901 FY-78: $20,038

9.0043, SOURCES OF INCOME EQUALITY IN TAIWAN

S.M. Greenhalgh, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9906 FY-78: $13,539

9.0044, MERCHANT ASSOCIATIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY IN SHANGHAI 1898-1937

J. Fewsmith, University of Chicago, Graduate School, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9907 FY-78: $12,796

9.0045, RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNMENT POLICY IN JAPAN 1868-1906

S.J. Ericson, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Graduate School, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9908 FY-78: $18,099

9.0046, BUREAUCRACY AND GENTRY IN RURAL CHINA - EVIDENCE FROM "SECTARIAN CASES (CHIAO-AN)" IN KIANGSI, 1861-1911

A.R. Sweetan, University of California, Davis Campus, Graduate School, *Davis, California* 95616 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9911 FY-78: $20,996

9.0047, THE HUAN-YUAN-KUAN - A STUDY OF THE HUA-YEN INTERPRETATION OF PRATITYASAMUTPADA

R.Y. Nakasone, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9916 FY-78: $22,287

9.0048, THE BUREAUCRACY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN JAPAN - THE KYOCHOKAI 1919 TO 1945

W.L. Kinzley, University of Washington, Graduate School, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9919 FY-78: $23,144

9.0049, LANGUAGE DIVERSITY IN HIGHLAND JAVA - FORM AND FUNCTION OF "BOSO"

N.J. Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9920 FY-78: $12,850

9.0050, MALAY PEASANT SOCIETY IN PAHANG - 1899-1941

M.L. Koch, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9923 FY-78: $14,427

9.0051, THE RITUAL SYSTEM OF AN AKHA VILLAGE OF NORTHERN THAILAND - AN INVESTIGATION OF AKHA IDENTITY

C.A. Kammerer, University of Chicago, Graduate School, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9925 FY-78: $8,674

9.0052, THAI IDEOLOGY AND THAI MUSIC

P.D. Fuller, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9926 FY-78: $18,856

9.0053, LOCAL IRRIGATION AND ITS ORGANIZATION IN RURAL JAVA

J.W. Duewel, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, Graduate School, *101 Sage Graduate Ctr., Ithaca, New York* 14850 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9927 FY-78: $17,051

9.0054, MARRIAGE CHOICES AND THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN URBAN INDONESIA

K.J. Brineman, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9929 FY-78: $17,142

9.0055, IDEOLOGY AND REALITY OF WORKERS' COUNCILS IN YUGOSLAVIAN INDUSTRY

J. Figa, University System of New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire, Graduate School, *Durham, New Hampshire* 03824 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9930 FY-78: $6,741

9.0056, FINLAND AND THE COMMUNISTS, 1944-48

E.R. Erickson, Johns Hopkins University, Graduate School, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9931 FY-78: $22,459

9.0057, ANGLO-POLISH RELATIONS, 1924-1934
T.S. Dyman, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, Graduate School, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9932 FY-78: $11,269

9.0058, AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF BECAR BAND PERFORMANCE IN SLAVONIA
F.A. Dubinskas, Stanford University, Graduate School, *Stanford, California* 94305 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9934 FY-78: $6,242

9.0059, RUSSIAN CRIMINOLOGY, 1880-1917 - AN INTELLECTUAL AND PRACTICAL STUDY
B.F. Adams, University of Maryland, College Park Campus, Graduate School, *College Park, Maryland* 20742 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9938 FY-78: $6,403

9.0060, TRAINING FOR NATIONAL MATURITY - THE SOKOL IN THE CZECH LANDS TO 1914
C.E. Nolte, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9940 FY-78: $10,767

9.0061, RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT ("OTKHOZHIE") LABORERS, 1860-1917
T.R. Mixter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9943 FY-78: $3,770

9.0062, CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA 1890-1914
W.C. Fuller, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Graduate School, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9949 FY-78: $3,968

9.0063, URBAN PROBLEMS AND GOVERNMENT IN MOSCOW, 1906-1914
R.W. Thurston, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9952 FY-78: $4,346

9.0064, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV AND ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES, 1943-1948
E.R. Terzuolo, Stanford University, Graduate School, *Stanford, California* 94305 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9953 FY-78: $4,577

9.0065, THE JEWS AND THE POLISH NOBILITY - A CASE STUDY
M. Rosman, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Graduate School, *Broadway & 122nd St., New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9954 FY-78: $5,631

9.0066, FROM STATE COOPERATIVES TO FAMILY FARMS - LAND REFORM EXPERIMENTS IN TUNISIA
M.F. Zussman, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Graduate School, *2200 University Ave., Berkeley, California* 94720 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9960 FY-78: $14,329

9.0067, MARRIAGE PATTERNS IN A NORTH AFRICAN VILLAGE AND THE ARTICULATION OF A REGIONAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE
M.E. Gram, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9968 FY-78: $16,421

9.0068, TEMPORARY ART IN BUDDHIST COMMUNITIES OF NEPAL
R.J. Kohn, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78

End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9970 FY-78: $10,015

9.0069, HINDUISM IN A DYNAMIC URBAN SETTING - THE EXAMPLE OF CALCUTTA
L. Biswas, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School, *1028H Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15213 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9977 FY-78: $11,563

9.0070, THE TULADHARS OF KATHMANDU - A STUDY OF NEWAR LAY BUDDHISM
T.T. Lewis, Columbia University, Graduate School, *109 Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9986 FY-78: $11,670

9.0071, THE POLITICAL VISION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK
P.Y. Loh, Upsala College, Undergraduate School, Dept. of Political Science, *East Orange, New Jersey* 07019 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9989 FY-78: $11,464

9.0072, BRITISH RULE IN KENYA, 1912-1923
R.M. Maxon, West Virginia University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Morgantown, West Virginia* 26506 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9990 FY-78: $7,593

9.0073, COMMUNICATION AND COSMOLOGY IN THE SUBONDOY VALLEY IN COLOMBIA
J. McDowell, Indiana University, Bloomington Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Memorial Hall, Bloomington, Indiana* 47401 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9991 FY-78: $14,769

9.0074, A STUDY OF ACCENTUAL INNOVATIONS IN THE KYOTO-TYPE DIALECTS
S.R. Ramsey, Columbia University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of East Asian Language & Cultures, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9992 FY-78: $14,009

9.0075, RELIGION AND POLITICS AMONG THE KAMBA OF KENYA - 1895-1950
D.P. Sandgren, Concordia College at Moorehead, Undergraduate School, Dept. of History, *Moorhead, Minnesota* 56560 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9994 FY-78: $20,141

9.0076, STUDIES IN THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF MODERN LATIN AMERICA
T.E. Skidmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9995 FY-78: $5,596

9.0077, SOCIOLINGUISTIC VARIATION IN BRAZILIAN COMMANDS
I. Wherritt, University of Kansas, Lawrence Campus, Graduate School, *214 Strong Hall, Lawrence, Kansas* 66044 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9996 FY-78: $16,262

9.0078, PRESIDENCY, BUREAUCRACY, AND POLICY IN MEXICO
J.J. Bailey, Georgetown University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Government, *3800 Reservoir Rd. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20007 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-9997 FY-78: $865

9.0079, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN JAPAN - A CASE STUDY IN COMPARATIVE LAW AND SOCIOPOLITICS
L.W. Beer, University of Colorado, Boulder Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *1200 University Ave., Boulder, Colorado* 80302 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education

Div.

SSIE No. GV-9998 FY-78: $4,093

9.0080, ASSISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION AS A STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING INCOMES, PRODUCTIVITY & DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN ECUADOR'S RURAL SECTOR
P.M. Gladhart, Michigan State University, School of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Dept. of Resource Development, *Soil Science Bldg., East Lansing, Michigan* 48823 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10001 FY-78: $11,346

9.0081, POLITICAL OPPOSITION AND CONFLICT IN JAPAN - THE BELIEFS, STRATEGIES, AND NORMS OF OPPOSITION PARTY PARLIAMENTARIANS
E.S. Krauss, Western Washington University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *516 High St., Bellingham, Washington* 98225 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10004 FY-78: $5,557

9.0082, THE BEGINNINGS OF LITERACY IN LESOTHO - THE ROLE OF THE NEWSPAPER
D.P. Kunene, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of African Language & Literature, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10005 FY-78: $19,288

9.0083, A RESEARCH GUIDE TO CH'EN TU-HSIU (1870-1942) AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT
T.C. Kuo, University of Pittsburgh, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of East Asian Language & Literature, *4200 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15260 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10006 FY-78: $18,562

9.0084, LINGUISTIC CORRELATES OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN KOREAN CULTURE
H. Sohn, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of East Asian Languages, *2444 Dole St., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10007 FY-78: $6,732

9.0085, STUDY OF INDONESIAN MUSIC AND CULTURE
V. McKermott, Lewis & Clark College, Graduate School, *Portland, Oregon* 97219 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10008 FY-78: $12,484

9.0086, RISK AND RETURN IN THE STOCK EXCHANGES OF SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA - A TEST OF THE EFFICIENT MARKETS HYPOTHESIS IN A "THIN" MARKET
M.M. Laurence, William Paterson College of New Jersey, Graduate School, Dept. of Economics & Business, *300 Pompton Rd., Wayne, New Jersey* 07470 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10009 FY-78: $13,000

9.0087, THE PROBLEMS OF THE CROATIAN PEASANTS IN 1900 (SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL) (ABBREV)
E.M. Despiatovic, Connecticut College, Graduate School, Dept. of History, *New London, Connecticut* 06320 Start: 00/78 End:
The problems of the Croatian peasants in 1900 (social, economic, political) and the solutions proposed by Ante Radic, ideologist of the Croatian party.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10013 FY-78: $9,727

9.0088, CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURALIST CRITICISM IN THE U.S.S.R.
E.J. Brown, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Slavic Languages & Literature, *Stanford, California* 94305 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10015 FY-78: $2,023

9.0089, SOCIAL CRISIS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE - THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN RUSSIA, 1890-1917
D.G. Atkinson, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Stanford, California* 94305 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10016 FY-78: $9,808

9.0090, CURRENT TRENDS IN SOUTH ASIAN FOLKLORE
P.J. Claus, California State University & Colleges, California State University, Hayward Campus, School of Arts Letters & Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *25800 Carlos Bee Blvd., Hayward, California* 94542 Start: 00/78 End:
No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Of-

fice of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10017 FY-78: $10,520

9.0091, LOCAL LEVEL PARTICIPATORY PROJECTS IN SOUTH ASIA AND THE UNITED STATES (A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN PUBLIC POLICY)

H.W. Blair, Bucknell University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Lewisburg, Pennsylvania* 17837 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10018 FY-78: $9,880

9.0092, A STUDY OF THE ZOROASTRIAN COMMUNITY IN IRAN - ITS PRESENT SITUATION AND ITS PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

D.L. Bishop, Columbia University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Middle East Language & Cultures, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10019 FY-78: $14,652

9.0093, THE LIFE OF THE EARTH AND THE LORD OF DARKNESS - RELIGION, SOCIAL ORDER, AND KINGSHIP WITHIN THE NATIVE STATES OF SOUTH INDIA

J.P. Waghorne, University of Massachusetts, Boston Campus, Graduate School, *Boston, Massachusetts* 02116 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10021 FY-78: $17,929

9.0094, FROM PEASANT TO FARMER - THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION OF THE HUNGARIAN PEASANTRY

I. Volgyes, University of Nebraska, Lincoln Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Lincoln, Nebraska* 68508 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10023 FY-78: $17,244

9.0095, THE HINDU LITERATURE ON WORKS AND THEIR RETRIBUTIONS

A.W. Thrasher, University of Washington, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of South Asian Studies, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10025 FY-78: $17,849

9.0096, THE INDIAN SENSE OF PLACE

D.E. Sopher, Syracuse University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *Hall of Languages, Syracuse, New York* 13210 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10026 FY-78: $11,512

9.0097, THE ORIGINS OF TURKISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY 1929-1934

M.M. Finefrock, College of Charleston, Graduate School, Dept. of History, *Charleston, South Carolina* 29401 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10028 FY-78: $6,027

9.0098, THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND ITS IMPACT ON HER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICIES

A. Khan, Bellevue Community College, Undergraduate School, *3000 145th Pl. S.E., Bellevue, Washington* 98007 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10029 FY-78: $10,893

9.0099, AIYANAR - THE RISE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF A GOD IN SOUTH INDIA

F.W. Clothey, University of Pittsburgh, School of Arts & Sciences, *4200 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15260 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10030 FY-78: $7,596

9.0100, A PROPOSAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE YUGOSLAV LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

J.H. Seroka, University of North Carolina, Appalachian State University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of English, *Boone, North Carolina* 28607 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10031 FY-78: $10,696

9.0101, BUREAUCRACY AND REVOLUTION - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION IN RUSSIA (1881-1924)

D.J. Orlovsky, Southern Methodist University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Hillcrest & University, Dallas, Texas* 75222 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Con-

tinuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10035 FY-78: $11,509

9.0102, THE HUNGARIAN ECONOMY - 1946-1978

M.A. Maresse, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, Graduate School, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10037 FY-78: $12,384

9.0103, THE INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS IN POLAND

S.D. Lewis, St. Cloud State University, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Biological Sciences, *St. Cloud, Minnesota* 56301 Start: 00/78 End:

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, International Education Div.

SSIE No. GV-10039 FY-78: $14,206

9.0104, INTERACTIONAL FACTORS IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

S.A. Mednick, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Psychology, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (R01 MH 31353-02) Start: 09/77 End: 04/80

This project examines the interaction of genetic and environmental factors as they relate to antisocial behavior. The initial goal of the project is to determine whether any genetic factors relate to antisocial behavior. This is being investigated by means of the twin and adoption methods. In twin research we examine whether the concordance rates for registered antisocial behavior differ for mono- and dizygotic twins. In the adoption research we are studying individuals who were adopted at or near birth. They have had almost no postnatal contact with their biological parents. We are attempting to see whether the criminality in these adoptees is related to criminality in their biological parents. This would suggest some genetic contribution to the etiology of antisoical behavior. If such an etiology can be established then it would strongly suggest that biological factors are in some way involved among the causes of crime.

A less obvious consequence is that we will be able to use these populations to examine environmental factors relating to criminality since we will be able to partially control the genetic variance. We will also be in a position to examine how the genetic and environmental variables interact. These interactions will be studied for the different types of crimes (e.g., property, violent, or sexual offenses).

A distinctive feature of this work will be the sheer size and completeness of the populations being investigated. In the case of the adoptees we are studying 14,342 adoptions. In each case this means we are examining the adoptees, both biological and both adoptive parents. In the case of the twins we will be studying the total population of twins born between 1891 and 1920 in Denmark. This will consist of over 13,059 pairs of twins 15 years of age and over; 9,209 pairs of the same sex and 3,850 pairs of opposite sex.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-31353-3 FY-79: $100,687

9.0105, HOSPITALIZED MENTAL DISORDER IN QUEBEC & ISRAEL

W.W. Eaton, Jewish General Hospital, *3755 Cote St. Catherine Rd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada* H3T 1E2 (R01 MH 32430-01) Start: 04/79 End: 03/80

This cross national research concerns ethnic and class stratification and rates of first psychiatric hospitalization. Both Israel and Quebec are excellent examples of multicultural societies where ethnic stratification can be well-studied. Several Jewish ethnic groups in Israel are present in sizable populations in Quebec. This research situation allows exploration of several issues: (1) the effect of ethnic disadvantage on rate of schizophrenia, holding social class constant; (2) the relationship of immigration to rate of schizophrenia; (3) the suggested differences in rates of affective psychosis between Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews.

As well, results reported frequently in the United States will be replicated in these two foreign settings, and other issues will be explored.

Data on first psychiatric hospitalization in the Montreal area in 1976 will be collected by examining the records of all hospitals admitting psychiatric patients. Similar data have already been collected for Israel for 1972. The data are classified in identical fashion and virtually 100% complete in Israel and Quebec. The census of Canada and Israel will be used for denominators.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-32430-1 FY-79: $17,910

9.0106, U.S.-MEXICO PROGRAM OF RESEARCH IN INHALANT ABUSE

M. Korman, University of Texas, Health Science Center at Dallas, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Dept. of Psychology, *5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas* 75235 (R01 DA 01977-01A1) Start: 06/79 End: 05/86

This investigation proposes to study various groups of U.S. and Mexico inhalant users in a series of joint and related studies focusing on young adults. We aim to: 1) Complete an ethnographic study of inhalant use consisting of (a) and analysis of individual users, (b) an analysis of the social context; (c) an analysis of the institutional framework which interfaces with inhalant users. 2) Evaluate the relationship of inhalant use and aggressive behavior; investigate aggressive responses in relationship to such variables as degree of frustration, range of coping strategies available, degree of impulsivity. Examine a number of personality variables to assess underlying psychological mechanisms. 3) Investigate the relationship of the development of tolerance for inhalants to patterns of inhalant use. 4) Describe the extent of psychological dependence upon, and commitment to inhalant use. Relate to sex and ethnic differences. 5) Quantify the extent of physical dependence upon inhalants and relate to patterns of use; chart clinical picture of withdrawal. 6) Evaluate biomedical and neuropsychological status of heavy inhalant users in comparison to other drug users.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Drug Abuse

SSIE No. 1DA-1977-1 FY-79: $134,607

9.0107, ECOLOGY, MARRIAGE, AND FERTILITY IN A CHINESE LOCALITY

B. Pasternak, City University of New York, Hunter College, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *695 Park Ave., New York, New York* 10021 (R01 HD 13492-01) Start: 07/79 End: 06/80

Support is requested for a graduate assistant to help with the tabulation and analysis of data reconstructed from the household registers of a multi-village Chinese district (1960-1946). The registry, microfilmed in the field, has been put in a form suitable for tabulation and analysis. Two sets of cards have been produced on the basis of reconstruction from active and superseded registry files: individual life and reproductive histories for some 8,000 individuals, and family composition change cards.

The proposed analysis is part of a comparison of three Chinese localities. The overall focus is on the relationship between certain ecological factors (e.g., forms of irrigation, cropping patterns, and associated patterns of labor use), variations in the frequency of marital and family forms, and on the impact of these differences on a number of demographic variables.

I have already analyzed the registers of two localities and have made use of a sample of data from the region of the third. The registers I no-

propose to analyze will add considerably to what has already been learned. More specifically, there is reason to believe that the cultivation of tobacco in addition to rice in this locality (begun during the 1920's) placed a premium on adult female labor, and that this in turn slowed family division and increased the frequency of polygynous marriage. I am particularly interested in the correlates of these changes in terms of age-specific marital fertility, birth seasonality, rates of divorce and remarriage, age at marriage, duration of marriage, timing of marriage, rates of premarital conception, rates of adoption, origins of spouse, and patterns of mortality.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-13492-1 FY-79: $8,125

9.0108, A CROSS-NATIONAL DYNAMIC STUDY OF RETIREMENT LEVELS

F.C. Pampel, University of Iowa, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Jessup Hall, Iowa City, Iowa* 52240 (R01 AG 01568-01) Start: 07/79 End: 06/80

This research will examine the effects of societal level changes such as economic development, occupational structure, economic demand, the age structure, and political organization on aggregate retirement rates using cross-national, longitudinal data. Theories of modernization and retirement have argued that high levels of retirement are a response to economic development and modernization. Yet, the theory has failed to precisely specify the causal mechanisms which translate economic development into high retirement levels and has ignored many changes independent of development which may strongly affect retirement. Empirically, tests of the theory have been limited to cross-national studies at one point in time or to time-series studies in one country. The objectives of this research are to construct a causal, theoretical model of aggregate retirement levels which clearly specifies the effects of modernization variables such as economic output, occupational change, and educational levels as well as other important variables such as political structure, job competition, job supply and retirement income. The model will be estimated using cross-national, longitudinal data where it is available and cross-national, synchronic data where it is not. It is our hypothesis that with additional controls, the effects of development on retirement will be much smaller than previously thought. The results should also have implications for the area of cross-national aging and for the importance of macro-sociological forces on the lives of the aged.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. on Aging

SSIE No. 1AG-1568-1 FY-79: $40,877

9.0109, BUDGET CONSTRAINTS AND INVESTMENT IN NEW TECHNOLOGY

H.J. Aaron, Brookings Inst., *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (R03 HS 03878-01) Start: 05/79 End: 06/79

Our purpose is to explore the feasibility of a study designed to compare the level of investment in new medical technology in the United States and the United Kingdom. Our long-term goal is to determine how investments in new technology are influenced by budget constraints such as those faced by the health care system in the United Kingdon. We believe that the English experience may well provide important insights into the kinds of problems, pressures, and allocation decisions which we will face under the budget constraints that may well be imposed in the United States. We are, therefore, requesting support for an initial study designed first, to determine if the data sources critical to our study are available, and second, to explore in a preliminary fashion the processes by which decisions on allocation of health care funds are carried out at each level of government.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Office of Health Policy Research & Statistics, National Center for Health Services Research

SSIE No. 1HS-3878-1 FY-79: $13,977

9.0110, LOCAL FISCAL PROBLEMS IN OECD COUNTRIES

H. Wolman, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (H-2884 T.O. 6) Start: 06/79 End: 09/79

The study first reviews the general factors contributing to rising expenditures and falling revenues, and then focuses on the special problems of declining cities. The latter section of the report analyzes the factors accounting for variations among cities in regard to fiscal stress: the local revenue system; economic base; the role of the central government in providing for local revenue needs; division of functional responsibility; and the distribution of intergovernmental assistance.

Action Officer: EJ Howenstine
Telephone: 202-755-5428

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research

SSIE No. GR-1949 FY-79: $9,000

9.0111, URBAN DECLINE - ITS EXTENT, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN OECD COUNTRIES

H. Wolman, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (H-2884 T.O. 6) Start: 06/79 End: 09/79

The study examines the extent of urban decline, i.e., the decrease, whether absolute or relative, of population and/or employment taking place in central cities and in some cases entire metropolitan areas in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris. Among the causes of population decline, the study discusses residential preferences, job decentralization, recession theory and government policy. Among the causes of employment decline, the study discusses changes in the structure of national economies, changes in the competitive advantages of large cities, decentralization of population, decentralization of employment, low rates of national economic growth, government policy and multi-national corporations. The last section summarizes the economic, social, political and fiscal consequences of urban decline.

Action Officer: EJ Howenstine
Telephone: 202-755-5428

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research

SSIE No. GR-1950 FY-79: $9,000

9.0112, THE URBAN IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN OECD COUNTRIES

G.A. Reigeluth, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (H-2884 T.O. 6) Start: 06/79 End: 09/79

The study examines the impact which changes in the national economic structure have on urban life. The first section reviews the nature of structural changes in the economies of member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, e.g., changes from agricultural to industrial to service employment. The second section reviews the literature concerning the causes of these changes. The final section examines the urban implications of these structural changes. A distinction is made between changes originating in the national and international economy and those which originate in the local area.

Action Officer: EJ Howenstine
Telephone: 202-755-5428

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research

SSIE No. GR-1951 FY-79: $9,000

9.0113, THE EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

B. Chiswick, Mr. J.J. Kamerer, The Office of Business Affairs, University of Illinois, 105 Davenport House, 809 S. Wright Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820, (J9K90008) Start: 09/79 End: 01/81

This project will analyze the determinants of unemployment among immigrants, and the effect of immigration on the unemployment and earnings of the native-born population, both overall and for demographic groups of particular interest. The implications of the findings for immigration policy and domestic social and economic policy will be discussed.

The theoretical framework is based on the skills of immigrants (as measured by the skills acquired in the country of origin), the transferability of these skills, and the skills acquired while living in the United States.

The study will use data from the 1970 Census of Population and the Survey of Income and Education. The time-series analyses of unemployment will be based on a macro-economic model. It will use data on the stock and flow of legal aliens, and apprehended undocumented aliens. The effect of immigration at different stages of the business cycle will be examined in both the cross-sectional and time-series analyses.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs
SSIE No. GC-2052 FY-79: $83,940 TOTAL COST: $83,940

9.0114, TRENDS IN WORLD TRADE WITH EMPHASIS ON THE TRADE OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

R. Carney, Data Resources Inc., *1750 K St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (J9K90006) Start: 09/79 End: 03/80

This study will develop comprehensive statistical profiles of the developmental programs made by seven newly industrialized countries (NICs) over the period from 1967 to 1977. The countries included in the study are: Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Brazil, South Korea, Malaysia, and Mexico. A comprehensive data base will be assembled during this effort, including not only data on economic and demographic conditions within the NICs, but also on their trade flows and on the effects of these trade flows on production in the developed countries.

The researchers will also use this data base for a dynamic analysis of NIC manufacturing growth to determine the influence of various internal and external characteristics on the pace of development. They will also analyze the effects of developed country exports on the growth of the various sectors of the NICs. Finally, several cross-sectional analyses will be made to study the impact of development of the NICs on U.S. industries.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research
SSIE No. GC-2045 FY-79: $57,372 TOTAL COST: $57,372

9.0115, THE IMPORT PENETRATION PROBLEM - PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

R. Baldwin, A. W. Peterson Office Building, 750 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, (J9K90005) Start: 09/79 End: 08/80

The purpose of this study is to assist in coping with import penetration problems by 1) developing a data base for analyzing past and future import penetration and 2) undertaking the analysis necessary for predicting those industries and types of workers likely to be adversely affected by import penetration in the 1980's.

The data base will consist of industry import-to-consumption ratios by region for the years 1965-1978, together with detailed characteristics of workers employed and various other economic characteristics of these industries. The analysis will trace the behavior of import penetration ratios since 1965 and will determine the characteristics of those workers most affected by imports. Various hypotheses relating the import penetration ratios to industry and labor characteristics will also be tested.

The researcher will prepare other studies based on the data collected, including a comparison of levels and trends in the levels of import penetration for the United States and other countries.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research
SSIE No. GC-2046 FY-79: $67,976 TOTAL COST: $67,976

9.0116, SHORT-RUN EFFECTS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION

P.L. Kahn, 301 Central Avenue, Highland Park, Ill. 60035, (J9K90002) Start: 09/79 End: 08/80

The project will estimate the adjustment costs borne by the economy as a result of tariff reductions. Distributed-lag estimates of the response of output to price changes will be used to estimate, for each industry, the short-run and long-run output changes arising from a unilateral reductions in U.S. tariffs. These estimated output changes will then be used to derive estimates of adjustment costs. The project will improve the commonly used static welfare analysis of the costs and benefits of tariff reductions.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research
SSIE No. GC-2047 FY-79: $9,500 TOTAL COST: $9,500

9.0117, PROJECTING DEVELOPING-COUNTRY EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES 1985-1990

M. Kellman, Data Resources Inc., *1750 K St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (J9K90009) Start: 09/79 End: 05/80

This study, done in conjunction with contract J9K90006, will identify those products in which developing countries are likely to specialize in the near future, identify the countries which will be the major suppliers, and forecast the volume of trade of these products to the United States.

The study will analyze the relationship between export patterns and industrial structural characteristics of developing countries. The data base developed for this study will incorporate data collected under contract J9K90006 in addition to data from Japan, Philippines, and India. Under this contract, different independent variables including price data will be tested against this more diversified sample.

The study will yield detailed forecasts for the next five years, which will identify the types of products in which each of the developing countries in the sample are likely to specialize, and the likely volume of exports of these products by each of these countries to the United States and to other markets.

Action Officer: C. Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research
SSIE No. GC-2048 FY-79: $45,009 TOTAL COST: $45,009

9.0118, PRODUCTION STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES OF FOREIGN MULTINATIONALS IN THE UNITED STATES

D. Kujawa, Florida International University, 15000 S.W. 80th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33158, (J9K90004) Start: 09/79 End: 12/80

This study will examine production by foreign multinational enterprises in the United States in order to determine how this production differs from that of U.S. domestic firms in areas of importance to U.S. workers, such as employment opportunities and stability, wages and other conditions of employment, collective bargaining and the administration of employment contracts.

The study will consist of twenty-four case studies of firms in two industries. The case studies will include eight Japanese firms, and a control group composed of U.S. firms.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research
SSIE No. GC-2049 FY-79: $48,540 TOTAL COST: $48,540

9.0119, INFLUENCE OF U.S. & OTHER MULTINATIONALS ON TECHNOLOGICAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL & ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. TRADE & LABOR

R. Newfarmer, Office of Advanced Studies, Research and Sponsored Programs, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, (J9K90007) Start: 09/79 End: 01/81

This project will compare the behavior of affiliates of foreign-based MNCs with domestically controlled counterparts in one advanced developing country, Brazil. The central hypothesis is that, because of their foreign locus of decision-making, MNCs behave markedly differently in several categories of firm behavior.

Five specific areas of firm behavior will be compared: market concentration and oligopolistic responses; the choice of technology, relative capital-intensiveness, labor usage and skill mix; the import and export behavior; productivity and efficiency; and their profitability. The research will discuss the implications of the expanding MNC presence in developing countries for U.S. trade and labor.

The study will use detailed microeconomic data on the operations of more than 500 MNCs and domestic enterprises in Brazil over the period from 1971-1977. The research will include analysis of both cross section and time series data.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2050 FY-79: $83,000 TOTAL COST: $83,000

9.0120, SHORT- AND LONG-RUN DETERMINANTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ITS IMPACT ON U.S. WORKERS

E. Learner, 3422 Hermosa Avenue, Hermosa Beach, Cal. 90254, (J9K90003) Start: 09/79 End: 09/80

This study will attempt to determine how changes in international investment patterns have affected trade and domestic workers.

The first section will determine how wages and employment of domestic workers are affected by changes in world prices of traded goods. The second section will focus on the short run impact of domestic and foreign investment in particular industries on domestic wages and employment in those industries.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2051 FY-79: $41,000 TOTAL COST: $41,000

9.0121, THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER AND THE BORDER INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM

L. Ganbay, Mexican American Research Center, *Austin, Texas* (21-48-77-32) Start: 10/77 End:

This study will seek to provide an understanding of the Border Industrialization Program (BIP) and its effect on the U.S.-Mexican border economy. It will also try to determine the impact of the Mexican industrialization program on the flow of illegal immigrants to the United States. Finally, the grantee will assess the effectiveness of the BIP in alleviating employment problems along the border.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1806-1 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0122, THE MANPOWER IMPACT OF MEXICO'S PESO DEVALUATION ON MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND BORDER LABOR MARKETS

G. Cardenas, Pan American University, Graduate School, *Edinburg, Texas* 78539 (21-48-78-08) Start: 00/79 End:

This study examines the impact of the devaluation of the peso on employment patterns of Mexican Americans and on border labor markets. It also will explore the causes of the peso devaluation; review the employment, welfare, and immigration implications; and assess and recommend public policy considerations. The problem will be investigated by review of previous research; utilization of national, State, and local data sources and economic indicators; and interviews with local elected officials, employers, Chamber of Commerce members, governmental agency officials, and others.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1950 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0123, U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES AND PATTERNS - FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS

M. Milton, Brookings Inst., *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (21-11-78-26) Start: 00/79 End:

This project is a study of the foreign policy aspects of U.S. immigration policies and practices. The researchers will: 1. Review the major international migration patterns and their implications for source and host countries, 2. Focus on the principal sources of illegal immigration to the United States, examining the factors contributing to the flow, its implications for the sending countries, and the steps that might be taken to reduce the flow, 3. Assess the domestic feasibility of the strategies identified for dealing with the problem. These strategies include modifying current immigration law to give neighboring countries increased immigration opportunities in rural areas. Other steps are improving access to the commodity markets of the United States and other developed countries and encouraging more extensive population planning.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1976 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0124, THE BORDER INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM - ITS ROLE AS A PULL FACTOR IN ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

E.J. Williams, University of Arizona, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Political Science, *Tucson, Arizona* 85721 (21-04-78-29) Start: 00/79 End:

This study will examine the impact of the Border Industrialization Program (BIP) on illegal immigration to the United States. It will investigate such hypotheses as: 1. The BIP has led to a burgeoning population and increased unemployment in Mexican border cities, thereby increasing the potential for illegal entry to the United States and 2. employment in the BIP plants gives the workers opportunities for socialization, temporary livelihood, and contact with alien smuggling rings that may encourage them to attempt illegal immigration. The researchers will also investigate the potential of BIP operations located in the interior of Mexico for diverting persons considering illegal immigration from the border regions.

The primary source of data for the study will be interviews with employees in BIP plants. Questions will deal, for example, with migration, workers' demographic characteristics, firing practices within the plants, and attitudes of workers toward accepting work in nonborder BIP operations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1977 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0125, AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM AND THE STRIKE - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LONG-RUN TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT

M. Shalev, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (91-55-78-20) Start: 00/79 End:

The study will analyze and compare the pattern and long-run evolution of industrial conflict in the United States with the experience of 17 other democratic, highly industrialized societies. Emphasis will be placed on identifying possible downward trends in the "floor" level of conflict. Furthermore, the strike record of six countries (the United States, Britain, Sweden, Germany, France and Japan) will be examined in detail, using both quantitative and qualitative materials, in order to improve understanding of cross-national differences in the level, forms, and functions of strike activity.

The researcher will test the hypothesis that changes in the political position of the labor movement are the most critical determinants of long-run trends in industrial conflict. This hypothesis will be tested empirically for Japan and all Western industrialized democracies (except Luxembourg and Iceland). In addition, a comparative analysis of the six case study countries will be carried out to determine the conditions under which "political exchange" between trade unions and the State can become a viable alternative to labor and employer strategies based on strike action. The likelihood of any future downward trend in the level of industrial conflict in the United States will also be assessed.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1985 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0126, OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENTIATION BY SEX - AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

K.A. Gaskin, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (91-26-78-26) Start: 00/79 End:

The primary aim of this research is to measure and compare detailed occupational differences by sex between the United States and other advanced industrial countries. Two conceptual headings - segregation and sex-typing - will be examined. Segregation refers to the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of female and male distributions over the entire

occupational structure. Sex-typing refers to the idea that occupations develop dominant sex labels.

An extensive descriptive analysis will be performed. Matching of detailed occupational classifications from 1960 census data will be carried out for four to six advanced industrial nations, chiefly in Western and Northern Europe and North America.

It is expected this exploratory study will provide further insight into the problem of sex segregation as it affects income inequality.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-1997 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0127, THE FEMALE HAITIAN IMMIGRANT IN THE NEW YORK CITY LABOR FORCE

W.L. Stewart, City University of New York, Graduate School & University Center, Graduate School, *33 W. 42nd St., New York, New York* 10036 (91-36-78-33) Start: 00/79 End:

This study seeks to answer some fundamental questions about how a particular group of women immigrants, consisting of both documented and undocumented aliens from Haiti, adjust to the American labor market and the urban community. It will try to find out what kinds of skills they bring with them and how they use these skills in jobs and community activities. The study is exploratory. The researcher will analyze the group to determine to what extent their experiences conform to or deviate from present-day notions of immigrant life in America, but he does not expect to develop a theory of immigrant women and the American labor force.

Participant observer data have been gathered on how the Haitian female immigrant combines her roles as a mother and a worker and how she cares for her family and attends to household chores within the context of the work day or week. The researcher also reviewed literature on the subject, from such sources as studies, local newspapers, community-based organizational newsletters, journals, and bulletins from unions and other labor force related agencies.

The analysis is expected to provide insight about the experiences of illegal female immigrants in urban areas of particular value to policymakers in the areas of immigration and labor legislation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin.

SSIE No. GC-2010 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0128, CENTRAL BANK INTERVENTION IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

D.G. Taylor, State University of New York, Albany Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *1400 Washington Ave., Albany, New York* 12222 (DAR78-26307) Start: 04/79 End: 09/80

The purpose of this study is to assess whether central bank intervention in the foreign exchange market has succeeded in its objective of stabilizing exchange rates. The conclusions of the study should shed light on whether more extensive foreign exchange intervention, particularly by the Federal Reserve, is desirable.

A measure of successful intervention is profitability. Initial results which are reported show that a number of central banks are losing substantial amounts in the foreign exchange market. In addition, a model is developed which finds that central bank intervention explains a part of exchange rate volatility. The preliminary results indicate the intervention has been destabilizing in a number of cases. This study proposes to extend the data and refine the models to determine whether this is a general consequence of central bank intervention.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. DY-685 FY-79: $53,134

9.0129, MINANGKABAU MALAY SOCIAL STRUCTURE - CONTINUITY, CHANGE, AND CONTRADICTION - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

M.G. Peletz, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (BNS7812499) Start: 01/79 End: 06/81

This research focuses on continuity and change in social structure. Of central importance to the study will be an investigation of the impact that forces commercialization, the more extensive integration of Islam into Minangkabau Malay village life, and other concomitants of modernization have had on the traditional character of these structures. This will involve a detailed analysis of certain patterns of social activity, particularly those related to marriage, post-marital residence, inheritance, and property transfer, and an in depth study of variations among villagers' perceptions of and attitudes toward principles of social structure as well as contradictions among these principles. The research is designed to further our understanding of the nature and composition of social structures and the various ways in which they adapt to forces of modernization and changes in the socio-cultural environment in general. It thus has significance in comprehending modernization processes as well as theoretical concerns of anthropology.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DQ-395 FY-79: $5,525

9.0130, OCCUPATION, FERTILITY, AND FAMILY STRUCTURE IN RURAL TAIWAN, 1905-1978 (DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY)

S.W. Mosher, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Stanford, California* 94305 (BNS79-03683) Start: 05/79 End: 10/81

The goal of this research is to test several hypotheses concerning the interrelationships between family economic structure and fertility in rural Taiwan during the period 1905 to present. The economic value of children is the main independent variable, while the dependent variables are fertility motivation and performance, age at marriage, child spacing, and rates of adoption. A pilot study conducted in 1977 demonstrated the feasibility of the project.

The data will be drawn from survey instruments, from observation and informal interviews, and from household registers for the period 1905 to present. The study will focus upon three occupationally homogeneous districts of the same local system: a fishing district, a farming district and a district located within a market town.

The study will help to specify the demographic consequences of three occupations which provide employment to large sectors of Taiwan's work force, and are central to the economies of developing nations in general. It will also assist in the assessment of the demographic effects of modernizing change, especially with respect to Taiwan's programmed development of a large-scale fishing industry and that country's goal of rural industrialization. The study is relevant to Taiwan's ongoing population control program as well as to general propositions concerning human fertility.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-373 FY-79: $9,121

9.0131, TOWARD AN INTERACTIVE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

N.W. Truex, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (BNS79-03823) Start: 03/79 End: 08/80

This is an investigation of cross-cultural and cross-linguistic aspects of children's early language socialization. It will provide comparative data on normal language development among rural Mexican children so that researchers might begin to differentiate between universal versus cultural and language specific features of language socialization and interactive behavior between children interacting with adults and/or other children.

The research is designed to study language development in its earliest stages by observing and videotaping three children at regular intervals over the course of one year, documenting their linguistic and social development. The children will be 18, 24, and 30 months old at the beginning of the study. The study will be quasi-longitudinal, providing data on children from ages 18 months to 42 months in the course of one year of fieldwork.

The data will be examined within the model of the ethnography of communication. An important aspect of an ethnography of communication is a description and analysis of the acquisition of communicative competence.

Communicative competence refers to a speaker's ability to generate culturally appropriate interactions by selecting contextually appropriate relevant linguistic usages.

Research will focus on the hypothesis that speaker's intentions are developed within the course of their interaction, and further, that language and culture are learned in such interactive situations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-374 FY-79: $4,885

9.0132, CHANGING PRODUCTION STRATEGIES IN RURAL KENYA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

A. Haugerud, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (BNS79-02715) Start: 03/79 End: 08/80

The purpose of this economic-anthropology study is to examine determinants and consequences of resource allocation decisions of individual farm households in a subsistence oriented economy that is in the process of becoming monetized. The research will analyze the complex interplay among ecological, social-cultural, and economic constraints as influences on individual production decisions. The research should add importantly to anthropological theory on decision making and resource allocation as well as provide substantial data for development policy making.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-376 FY-79: $9,320

9.0133, MAYA MATERIAL CULTURE AND TRADE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D.A. Phillips, University of Arizona, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Tucson, Arizona* 85721 (BNS79-01149) Start: 03/79 End: 04/80

When the Spanish first reached the east coast of Yucatan, they found a heavily populated and prosperous region; the island of Cozumel was a pilgramage center for the Maya. In 1972 and 1973, the Cozumel Archaeological Project carried out excavations on the island and outlined an occupation that lasted from Preclassic to early Contact times. The research design concerned social processes. Using a mercantile model of prehistoric trade, it was hypothesized that the island had been a "port of trade", or a neutral trading enclave, for the Postclassic Maya. Furthermore, a relationship between geopolitical conditions and the structure of such enclaves was formulated.

This project is concerned with the analysis of artifacts, which will be combined with ongoing studies of ceramics, architecture, bone, and shell, in order to give a broad picture of a Postclassic Maya trading center and to test the strengths and weaknesses of the "port of trade" model.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-378 FY-79: $1,978

9.0134, A COMPARISON OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION IN LIBERIA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

M.E. Brenner, University of California, Irvine Campus, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Irvine, California* 92664 (BNS78-25732) Start: 04/79 End: 09/81

Cross-cultural research has shown that subjects with different educational experiences perform differently in a wide variety of psychological tasks and experiments. These differences in performance have been attributed to differences in formal and informal education. This research proposes to compare formal and informal education in Liberia in terms of three major aspects of the learning process which are hypothesized to be important for cognitive consequences. These are the frequency and complexity of the speech used in teaching, the learning strategies of individual learners and how evaluations are made of learners' progress. The two forms of education to be compared are Western style schools and the traditional apprenticeship training of tailors. Results should help planners concerned with educational programs in developing areas as well as theoreticians concerned with cognition. Day by day structured observations will be done in each setting on the above mentioned dimensions. Sound recordings will also be made of teaching sessions and of learner/instructor interactions in both classrooms and tailor shops. In addition, subjects from each setting will be administered cognitive tests and an extensive background interview. Finally, the curriculum and physical environment of each form of education will be described and compared in terms of the skills that learners are expected to develop.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-381 FY-79: $6,897

9.0135, INSTRUMENTAL USES OF ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG THE GEORGIAN JEWS OF ISRAEL (DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH)

W. Orent, Boston University, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *755 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts* 02215 (BNS78-25541) Start: 02/79 End: 07/80

Research into the various facets of ethnicity has become increasingly common in recent years. As the focus of anthropological concerns widens to incorporate urban and complex social environments in addition to the traditional study of small scale homogeneous groups, ethnic populations have become a logical locus for analysis.

This research is directed toward the development of a model which will interpret and predict the instrumental uses of ethnic identity by members of a particular ethnic category, the immigrants to Israel from Soviet Georgia. The research has been designed to contribute to the development of a coherent model for the analysis of individual ethnic identification in complex societies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-382 FY-79: $4,860

9.0136, AUSTRO-ASIATIC LANGUAGES IN THAILAND

F.E. Huffman, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Modern Languages Literatures & Linguistics, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (BNS78-20671) Start: 05/79 End: 10/81

This is a project in descriptive and comparative study in Thailand.

The objective of the project will be the following: a) To do an in-depth study of the Kuy language spoken by some 100,000 people in northeastern Thailand, and a key member of the Katuic branch of Austro-Asiatic. b) To collect comparative data on the So and Bru languages of northeastern Thailand, also members of the Katuic branch. c) To collect comparative data on any other Austro-Asiatic languages spoken in Thailand which time and circumstances will allow. d) To carry out the comparative reconstruction of Proto-West-Katuic to supplement Thomas' reconstruction of Pro-East-Katuic (1967), with a view to the reconstruction of the Proto-Katuic branch of Austro-Asiatic, and the eventual reconstruction of Proto-Austro-Asiatic as a whole.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-397 FY-79: $29,193

9.0137, FORMULATING ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEATH - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J.B. Grossberg, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS78-20032) Start: 04/79 End: 09/80

This research is aimed at elucidating the processes involved in formulating attitudes toward death. It will focus on how elderly members of the Jodo Shin sect of Buddhism incorporate personal experience into their formulations. The Jodo Shin sect has significantly contributed to the popular Japanese symbolic repertoire, including many important symbols related to death. Intensive interviewing and observation of elderly Shin Buddhists in various contexts should reveal how they draw on their symbolic heritage to formulate their attitudes towards death while taking into account events experienced over an entire life.

The research has the potential to contribute to theoretical and empirical knowledge in anthropology and Japanese studies, and to assist

those who work with the elderly and terminally ill.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DW-398 FY-79: $1,600

9.0138, DIFFUSIONAL LINGUISTICS IN URBAN MOROCCAN SITES

J.G. Heath, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (BNS79-04779) Start: 05/79 End: 10/81

A previous study of the diffusion of linguistic features among small Austral Aboriginal tribes revealed patterns of diffusion different in quantity and type from diffusion reported from case studies of other stable language-contact regions. The present project continues this research, but in a new environment: Morocco. The languages to be studied are French, Classical Arabic, and (in the latter case) whether hybrid forms intermediate between colloquial and classical Arabic are evolving. A primary study will be made of samples of elderly and young-adult men in the city of Meknes, both residents of the "old" Arab city (casbah) and the adjoining modern "new" city. Diffusional interaction observed in analysis of tape-recorded material will be analyzed in the context of the analysis of the social functions of each language, and comparison with other case studies will complete the project.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DW-410 FY-79: $16,031

9.0139, METHODS FOR SEMANTIC INVENTORIES - HUICHOL

J.E. Grimes, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Modern Languages & Linguistics, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (BNS79-06041) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

A systematic method of investigating meaning is to be tested. It draws on Melchuk's concept of lexical functions as the core of a search strategy, and uses computer generated cross references to attain closure and consistency. The Principal Investigator will test the method on the Huichol language of Mexico, of which he is a fluent speaker. Huichol is a good test for proposed generalizations about the way meaning is organized, because both in its structure and in the culture it carries it is quite different from English and the European languages from which proposals about meaning often arise. The results of this project can help train linguists for the lexicographic side of their work, and can become the basis for a practical dictionary of Huichol, one that could make their rich oral literature accessible to the rest of the world, and that could assist the Huichol people themselves to communicate with the world that surrounds them.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DY-417 FY-79: $39,288

9.0140, MYTH, MARRIAGE AND DOUBLE DESCENT ON SUMBA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J. Hoskins, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Social Anthropology, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (BNS79-05514) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This is an anthropological study of kinship categories and their symbolic representations in an isolated island community in Eastern Indonesia. The research will be carried out in the Kodi district of West Sumba, Nusa Tenggara, a region known principally for its rare and much debated system of double descent. From early Dutch scholars up to the present day, researchers in Eastern Indonesia have noted the closeness of fit between kinship categories and wider systems of symbolic classification, most particularly in defining the many forms of male/female complementarity. Only in Kodi, however, do we find descent lines traced separately and thoroughly along both male and female lines. The precise relations between myth, marriage and double descent therefore deserve special attention in this traditional society, where their cultural importance pervades virtually all domains of social life. This research combines traditional anthropological techniques of participant observation, formal and informal interviews and genealogy collection with a more detailed investigation of the symbolic content of kinship categories as they appear in mythical narratives, and especially in the paired couplets of ritual language. A contextual approach will be used to emphasize shifts in meanings and interpretations as these cultural categories move from one social setting to another, and should therefore contribute substantially to our understanding of how kinship in Kodi fits into the wider pattern of social and symbolic structures throughout Indonesia.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DY-431 FY-79: $1,700

9.0141, THE SYNTAX OF ANCASH QUECHUA

P. Cole, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS79-04784) Start: 06/79 End: 02/82

The project calls for a detailed examination of the syntax of Quechua language spoken in the Department of Ancash, Peru. Research will be carried out both in Peru and on-campus. The study of Ancash Quechua syntax is of importance for the study of the Quechua languages and for what it may reveal about universals of language structure. It also has practical importance for the speakers of the language, which has recently made a "co-official" language in Peru.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DY-444 FY-79: $45,465

9.0142, LAND, PERSONAL IDENTITY, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN ENGLAND (DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH)

K. Sircar, University of Chicago, School of Humanities, Dept. of Anthropology, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (BNS79-02914) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

It is the hypothesis of this research that land in English society, far from being only a fixed, physical fact of innate geographic or economic value, is defined, symbolically weighted, and conceptually ordered according to a particular cultural perspective; that even the word "land" cannot be said to have an objective, natural referent apart from its place in this cultural system. It is therefore the cultural constitution of land that will be under study. Indigenous semantic definitions of land, attitudes towards, and actions performed in relation to land, will be together taken as clarifying land's meanings. These attitudes and actions may include reference to categories and relations of the culture other than land, as it is semantically defined, but in intersecting proximity to it. Hence, kinship, social differentiation, and personal identity, in particular, will be investigated as contexts which inform the meaningful structure of land while being themselves structured and defined in relation to land. In addition, since the unique symbolic valuations placed upon land by the English in the 20th century may have roots in the developments of previous eras, this research will take account of these. Finally, the complexity of perceptions of land in England may index, and instigate an inquiry into, a broader set of relations pertaining to indigenous ideas of culture.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. DY-451 FY-79: $3,355

9.0143, THE SIGN LANGUAGE OF INDIA - DICTIONARY AND PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

J.C. Woodward, Gallaudet College, Graduate School, Dept. of Linguistics, *7th & Florida Ave. N.E., Washington, District of Columbia* 20002 (BNS78-20689) Start: 06/79 End: 11/80

The aim of this project is the development of a 1,000 to 2,000 sign-entry dictionary of the Sign Language of India. Specific concentration will be on the New Delhi variety, but variants from other regions will be included as well, to the extent that consultants are available. From the dictionary of Indian Sign Language and data on other sign languages, some comparisons will be made of frequencies of handshapes across sign languages, and explanations proposed for the handshapes studied.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DY-469 FY-79: $8,012

9.0144, ETHNICITY AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT - THE CIRCASSIANS IN JORDAN - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

S. Shami, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (BNS79-12265) Start: 07/79 End: 02/81

Most nation-states face problems of national integration. Such problems may be exacerbated if the policy contains cohesive minorities; yet minorities do not always cause overt "problems" of integration. Sometimes ethnic groups carrying all the symbols of group solidarity do not in fact act as interest groups.

This research examines the central factors that affect ethnic group solidarity vis-a-vis the nation-state. An ethnic minority of about 15,000 Circassians in Jordan have achieved considerable representation in the government and military and are perceived as a socially distinct group. Present data indicate, however, that they have never constituted an important pressure group. The project will consider the hypothesis that resource allocation through clientelistic solidarities, coupled with co-optation of community leaders into the state structure, is the main factor inhibiting political competition along ethnic lines in Jordan.

This study will add to our understanding of 1) state and nation building in the Middle East; 2) ethnic group formation, maintenance and change; and 3) political clientelism and co-optation in the study of nation-states.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-585 FY-79: $7,020

9.0145, LAND AND THE EXPRESSION OF HIERARCHICAL AND EGALITARIAN PRINCIPLES IN HISPANO SOCIETY, 1880-1978 - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

C.L. Briggs, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (BNS79-12398) Start: 08/79 End: 06/81

This research involves an investigation of the expression of hierarchical and egalitarian principles in Hispano ("Spanish-American") society in New Mexico, 1880-1978. Hierarchy and equality principles of the underlying symbolic system rather than as reflected in a single set of ranked or rankless social elements. This approach renders the investigation closely analogous to that of Dumont (1970) on India. The character of these principles in Hispano society differs greatly from Dumont's generalization, however, as hierarchy is associated here with individualism and equality with holism (or a societal focus). Traditionally, the expression of these principles in dyadic relationships and in group formation in Hispano society was symbolically tied to the predominant mode of land ownership and exploitation. The Hispanos have moved from an agricultural/pastoral subsistence economy to a heavy reliance on outside wage labor during this period. Therefore, this research will focus on possible corresponding changes in the manner in which hierarchical and egalitarian principles have been conceived and expressed in Hispano society between 1880 and 1978.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-586 FY-79: $4,050

9.0146, SHIPIBO ECOLOGY AND ECONOMY - A MATHEMATICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING HUMAN ADAPTATION - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

C.A. Behrens, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (BNS79-10367) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This project is concerned with problems of 1) theory-building in cultural ecology and economic anthropology and 2) using theory as a guide for representing processes of human adaptation in rigorous formal models. Three theories will be linked with indigenous formulations of the ecosystem and economy to construct models which show 1) how social groups control their membership size for regulating the production and consumption of critical resources, 2) how settlement pattern constrains population density and agricultural expansion, and 3) how subsistence activities are adjusted to seasonally variable exploitation costs of these activities. The findings will provide models and suggest a methodology which other ecologically and economically oriented anthropologists can use to examine human adaptation in similar systems. Conclusions will also be of interest to planners involved in generating more effective developmental policies for tribal societies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-589 FY-79: $4,826

9.0147, THE FORMATION OF DRUZE SOCIETY IN THE POLITICAL-ECONOMY OF THE LEVANT - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

S. Atran, Columbia University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS79-06518) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

The aim of this project is to analyze the specific social structural mechanisms which mediate the relationship between two domains of the social life of Druze villagers in the Carmel region of Israel: 1) the juridico-political (norms, laws, councils) and symbolic (myth and ritual) means by which the Druze interpret and perpetuate 2) the nutritional and energetic aspects of their subsistence activities.

The research has two aspects: ethnographic and historical. With regard to the former, in view of the irreversible upheavals in the character of Levant life and because there is little comprehensive account of Druze culture, an ethnography seems especially warranted. Concerning the latter, the specific hypothesis to be tested is that, historically, kinship and land tenure combined to form those particular social relations of projection which integrate the political-economy and permit the reproduction of Druze society.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-593 FY-79: $4,523

9.0148, AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TERMINOS LAGOON (CAMPECHE, MEXICO) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FISHERY RESOURCES AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF MAN

J.W. Day, Louisiana State University, Agricultural & Mechanical College, Center for Wetlands Resources, Dept. of Marine Science, *University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana* 70803 (INT78-20788) Start: 03/79 End: 08/80

The Terminos Lagoon, like many others, is a large brackish bay possessing extensive mangrove swamps, fresh marshes and beds of submerged grasses. The Lagoon and nearby Bay of Campeche enjoy the most extensive fishery in Mexico. Although not conclusively demonstrated, the wetlands and grassbeds undoubtedly serve as nurseries for this fishery. Similar areas exist in Southern Louisiana and elsewhere but Terminos is an unusually healthy estuarine ecosystem because its environment is still largely undisturbed and uncontaminated. However, petroleum exploration and production as well as potential upland agricultural changes may soon affect both the ecology and economy of the area.

The overall objective of this project is to develop an environmental framework for documenting the functioning and value of natural resources of the Terminos Lagoon, and predicting changes which may occur due to the activities of man. Three specific tasks are being carried out: (1) identification and quantification of ecological connections between Terminos Lagoon and the fisheries, (2) implementation of a hydrodynamic-ecological model of the lagoon, and (3) development of a series of conceptual models for the analysis of ecological and economic connections in the Terminos region. This program is being carried out in cooperation with scientists from the Center for Marine Sciences and Limnology (National University of Mexico) who are carrying out a comprehensive ecological study of Terminos Lagoon and fishery resources of the region. NSF funding for the U.S. component has been coordinated with that provided by the International Sea Grant Program of NOAA.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Af-

fairs, Div. of International Programs
SSIE No. GSN-3330 FY-79: $11,740

9.0148, SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - RESEARCH AND TEACHING IN PERU

R. Weisskoff, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, College of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (INT78-24294) Start: 12/78 End: 06/80

Dr. Richard Weisskoff, an economist from Iowa State University, will undertake a year-long project in Peru on The Economy of the Sierra.

The project involves a year of teaching and research in collaboration with two Peruvian universities where he has already lectured and has been invited to return for more extensive periods. Professor Adolfo Figueroa, Chairman of the Economics Department, Catholic University of Peru (Lima) has been the primary collaborator in their project, "The Economy of the Sierra" to be researched in the highland zones of Peru. Professor Efrain Gonzalez, Director of the Center for Socio-Economic Research at the National University of San Antonio Abad of Cuzco (Peru) has requested Dr. Weisskoff's incorporation into the teaching and research program already in progress there.

The proposed research project will investigate the causes of poverty among the Indian communities of the Southern Andean region of Peru. Data will be collected on changes in relative prices, employment, income and spending, and migration. Specific hypotheses to be investigated include changes in the terms of trade, efficiency of the minifundia, and possible improvements in appropriate technology.

This project is supported under a special program funded by the Agency for International Development and administered by the National Science Foundation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs
SSIE No. GSN-3331 FY-79: $20,078

9.0150, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

H.I. Fusfeld, New York University, Graduate School, *100 Washington Sq. E., New York, New York* 10003 (PRA79-09060) Start: 01/79 End: 07/79

This project is a two-day invited conference on science and technology (S&T) policy, and the publication of its proceedings. The objectives of the conference are to discuss some of the major S&T policy issues facing the industrialized nations, and to provide a set of recommendations for action for both the U.S. government and private sectors.

The published papers, together with edited, interpretive summaries of the discussions and policy recommendations, could emerge as a useful survey of S&T policy for U.S. government policymakers and analysts, and for private industry. The outputs are likely to be useful to PRA, both as inputs to its strategic planning processes, and in providing guidance and insights to the preparation of the Congressionally mandated Five-Year Outlook for S&T, and the Annual S&T reports.

The 75 conference participants will be drawn from individuals in government, industry or academia who have had major responsibility for formulating, implementing or studying S&T policies in both the U.S. and Western Europe. The conference will be structured in three phases: 1. a general introduction and orientation; 2. a number of small simultaneous sessions, which will explore specific problem policy areas (e.g., materials, communications, food and health, regulatory policy, foreign policy); and 3. a summary of the findings and action recommendations (for both government and private sectors). All invited participants are committed to the full two days and will participate fully in the various panel sessions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. DW-496 FY-79: $43,120

9.0151, A CROSS NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICIES CONCERNING CARCINOGENS AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

R.J. Brickman, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, Program on Science Technology & Society, *629 Clark Hall, Ithaca, New York* 14853 (PRA79-14351) Start: 08/79 End: 02/82

The study involves a comparative analysis of governmental policies (operating in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France) relative to the regulation of carcinogens. Differences in regulatory philosophies and strategies and in procedural details of policy implementation between the countries have been identified as major factors in policy formation.

The researchers are identifying the nature and magnitude of these differences with respect to: (1) legal-institutional and political bases for policy formation and implementation; (2) the utilization of scientific information in the decision process; and (3) the strategy of economic development (relative to the chemical industry) in each nation.

The study is designed to identify and validate methodologies for studying comparative environmental policy and to demonstrate which policy instruments are available for carcinogen control. Using the comparative method, the study endeavors to clarify the relationship between public policy, scientific knowledge, and technological change.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. DZ-810 FY-79: $152,630

9.0152, CONFERENCE ON URBAN DESIGN AND SEISMIC SAFETY AT A COOPERATIVE LEVEL

H.J. Lagorio, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Architecture, *2444 Dole St., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (PFU78-26166) Start: 04/79 End: 03/80

Both the United States and Japan are highly developed countries with major urban concentrations located in severe seismic areas. Large scale urbanization has been intensified within both countries during the past three decades. Assessment of the physical growth of cities indicates that many fundamental urban design principles in hazards mitigation may not have been considered or that critical consequences of many design decisions were not foreseen due to the fact that the urban environment is a complex fabric composed of many interdependent activities, services, and functions.

Despite many technological advances in earthquake engineering and earthquake prediction, major metropolitan centers remain extremely vulnerable to major seismic events. Because of rapid urbanization and continued development in existing, well-established urban concentrations, recurrence of a major earthquake impacting a city center would result in much greater damage and life loss than ever before.

The United States-Japan Joint Seminar on the subject of Urban Design and Seismic Safety to be held in Tokyo in May 1979 will be of mutual benefit to both countries in exchange of information and establishment of cooperative research priorities. The subject is suitable for study by members of the design professions of both countries who are responsible for the planning and design of cities.

Study of earthquake hazards mitigation measures which can be achieved at the scale of urban design will constitute a significant expansion of the range of approaches to limiting earthquake losses.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Problem Focused Research
SSIE No. DZ-709 FY-79: $54,786

9.0153, INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE LITERATURE INDICATORS, 1973-1977

M.P. Carpenter, Computer Horizons Inc., *1050 Kings Hwy. N., Cherry Hill, New Jersey* 08034 (CSRS78-08502) Start: 06/78 End: 07/79

The Science Indicators reports of the National Science Board include data about the internationality of the literature of science and technology, and in particular the output of U.S. science. Since 1970 this contractor has provided various indicators of scientific literature published through the year 1975. This project will provide new data series of 25 indicators ranging from 1973 through 1977. These indicators will include, for various countries and fields: the number of publications, measures of the use of a country's work by other countries, patterns of concentration, scientific cooperation among nations and among research-performing organizations, the degree of internationality of each field, the relative level of research, and the specific high producers of the U.S. scientific literature.

The project will provide for each year of the five-year period a comprehensive set of comparable literature indicators based on the im-

provements developed in earlier studies. In addition, workers in the field of international bibliometrics will have a new base for analytical investigations of these measures of scientific and research output.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Div. of Science Resources Studies

SSIE No. DU-923 FY-78: $108,147

9.0154, COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN THE POLITICAL ECONOMY

D.A. Hibbs, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Graduate School, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SOC7827022) Start: 02/79 End: 07/80

This is a comparative project of the politics of macroeconomic policy in six advanced industrial democracies covering the last twenty years. The state of the economy, mass political support, and macroeconomic policy are viewed as a system of dynamic and interdependent relationships. Particular emphasis is given to national policies affecting the rates of unemployment and inflation in conceiving of the system of relationships in terms of "demand for" and "supply of" economic outcomes. Different occupational and political groups' reactions to economic conditions define their "demand" for policies, and government economic actions define the "supply" which is viewed as attempts to maximize political support within the varying national institutional settings. A significant contribution of the research is to increase our understanding of why, with similar economic pressures, some governments are more prone to stress controlling inflation while others emphasize limiting unemployment. A set of complex distributed lag models are developed and tested against an array of public opinion, electoral, government policy, and economic data for each of the six nations in order to systematically investigate these important politico-economic processes.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6819 FY-79: $87,152

9.0155, CONFERENCE ON THE SOVIET ECONOMY TO THE YEAR 2000, AIRLIE HOUSE, APRIL, 1979

A. Bergson, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (SOC7718101) Start: 12/78 End: 12/79

It is now 60 years since the Bolshevik Revolution, and almost 50 years since the introduction of the Soviet system of centralized economic planning. During this span of time, the Soviet economy has gone through several stages of development: recovery from war; the building of an industrial base; and currently, the transition to a mature industrial economy. This third stage is marked by a trending downward in rates of growth of output and productivity, institutional stress, and deeper involvement in the world economy. What does this portend for the future of the Soviet economy in the last quarter of the 20th century?

To explore this issue, a conference is proposed under the title "The Soviet Economy to the Year 2000". The conference is devoted to an investigation of the prospects for Soviet economic growth and institutional change. In contrast to the bulk of the available literature on the Soviet economy, it directs analysis to the performance and behavior of the Soviet centrally planned economy as that economy moves toward industrial maturity. Such a focus, it is felt, should add significantly to our understanding of the growth processes at a late stage under central planning and how they compare with those of market mechanisms.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6822 FY-79: $15,000

9.0156, CYCLES AND TRENDS OF THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM

I. Wallerstein, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton, New York* 13901 (SOC78-25048) Start: 06/79 End: 03/81

This project provides an expansion and specification of the principal investigator's pioneering sociological work on the international political economy from a comparative historical perspective. The distinctive features of the investigator's prior work - a division of labor between "core" and "peripheral" zones of the world economy and a cyclical pattern of economic growth - are basic to this pilot project, which has as its primary aim the development of theoretical and empirical foundations for assessing the validity of the underlying perspective. Empirically, the project will assemble and analyze data on change in the composition and economic activity of nations in the world economy. These data will be utilized to determine the degree to which areas newly incorporated into the world economy undergo "peripheralization" in their economic activity, as assumed in macrosociological dependency theory. The data will also help determine whether "core-periphery" relations remain structurally constant even as the geographic locations of each sector shift, another implication of the theory. Theoretical work will focus on developing a framework for testing the proposition that major turning points in world economy growth cycles are linked to major shifts in the geographic reallocation of productive processes.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6842 FY-79: $72,769

9.0157, OCCUPATIONAL MARGINALITY, YOUTH CULTURE AND RELIGIOUS INNOVATION IN NORTHWEST JAMAICA, W.I. - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESERACH

A.D. Stackhouse, University of Pennsylvania, Graduate School, *203 Logan Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (SOC78-11405) Start: 02/79 End: 07/80

In advanced and advancing societies, economic growth has characteristically boomed in cities and, most recently, in tourist belts, attracting rural and small town youth in search of a means of livelihood. Many do not find ready-made jobs and have readjustment problems, often ending in a choice to remain without regular employment and to engage in "scuffling" or occasional marginal work in services or crafts outside of recognized organizations. Among these marginal youth, there is often a tendency to use religious symbols to legitimate some scuffling activities and to illegitimate others. This migratory, occupational, and religious pattern appears to be especially well developed in Jamaica, which has had influence on youth cultures elsewhere. Jamaica is, therefore, a suitable setting for studying the genesis and consequences of values associated with marginal youth culture. This study focuses on the role of religious beliefs, prior socialization, and alienation from limited legitimate employment opportunities in explaining the behavior of scuffling adaptations to modern urban life by new immigrants to economically growing areas of Jamaica. Data will be collected by observation and by interviews with marginally occupied youth of Jamaica. The research will provide the basis for two dissertations on urban ethnology by students trained in field methods. The project will inform an area of knowledge about cultural development relevant to similar urban conditions in most advanced and many advancing societies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6851 FY-79: $9,715

9.0158, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN A MATURE SOCIETY - BRITISH FIRMS AND THE DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL MARKETS, 1860-1912

L.E. Davis, California Inst. of Technology, Graduate School, Dept. of Humanities & Social Sciences, *1201 E. California Blvd., Pasadena, California* 91109 (SOC78-09080) Start: 06/79 End: 11/80

This project investigates the level and sources of British business profits through the study of the records of a number of firms operating in Britain in the period 1860-1912. The original records of two hundred and sixty-four firms are studied in detail. For these companies (both corporate and noncorporate) information from annual reports, original accounting records, directors' minutes books, correspondence and production and sales records are utilized. An analysis of the records provides some measure of productivity change at the regional and industrial level, localizes the sources of extranormal profits and losses, describes entrepreneurial response to changing economic and political conditions, and provides some help in assessing the productivity of institutional innovation. The study also analyzes changes in rates of return and interindustrial and interregional variations in rates. The records of the second sample of 269 companies are limited to balance

sheets and profit and loss statements and the summary of operations filed annually with the stock exchange. This sample is stratified by size, area of principal operation (domestic, foreign, colonial) and industry.

This information is used to answer three interconnected and heretofore unanswered questions: 1. How significant were economic factors to the growth, development, and decline of the British Empire? 2. Why did the British economy in the last half of the nineteenth and the first part of the twentieth centuries apparently stagnate? And 3. what role did institutional innovation play in British economic development (or lack of it) during the period under consideration (1860-1912)?

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6852 FY-79: $34,502

9.0158, THE LONG-RUN CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MOBILITY

R.J. Ruffin, University of Houston, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston, Texas* 77004
(SOC79-06639) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

This project consists of two parts. The first part deals with the analysis of the national gains from trade and foreign investment policies. Recent work integrating the theory of trade with capital mobility suggests different policy combinations than those models that treat trade and capital mobility separately. Deeper and more fundamental insights into the theory of trade and investment policies can be reached by attempting to determine whether it is the particular model itself or the integration of trade with capital mobility that is responsible for the different policy implications.

The second part reexamines the age-old question of the impact of capital exports depress wages. However, this view is based on an extremely simple model that ignores possible interactions of capital exports with economic growth and the commodity terms of trade. This research uses a more realistic model.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6857 FY-79: $28,386

9.0160, WORLD DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY SYSTEMS - A LONGITUDINAL CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY

C. Chase Dunn, Johns Hopkins University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Social Relations, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 (SOC78-25071) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

This research is designed to test propositions which explain the development of national urban systems as due to a nation's position in the world division of labor. Earlier research had demonstrated that economic growth and income inequality are affected by relative position in the larger world economy. Dependency theory and the world-system perspective imply that a nation's infrastructure and spatial organization should also be affected. This research will measure position in the world economy and spatial organization of cities over time, and analyze these data in three ways. Panel analysis comparing nations between 1950 and 1975 will be used to test competing causal models. Longitudinal analysis of individual nations over much longer periods will be used to gain insights into the processes which mediate the causal relationships found. And pooled time series analysis will be used to test propositions specifying longer time lags. The proposed research is an attempt to take the world-system perspective beyond its present status as a fruitful paradigm for interpreting history. The study will advance a causal understanding of the processes by which nations and the larger world economy develop.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6865 FY-79: $29,213

9.0161, SUMMARY CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN FERTILITY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, JULY 1979

A.J. Coale, Princeton University, Office of Population Research, *5 Ivy Ln., Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (SOC78-25729) Start: 06/79 End: 05/80

This proposed conference will draw together disparate empirical findings bearing on one of the most important theoretical generalizations in demography. The generalization in question, the principle of a "demographic transition," is a description of the typical downward changes in fertility (and mortality) that accompany social and economic development or modernization. The specific facets of modernization that cause the transitional reductions are, however, far from fully understood. Research to date has concentrated on fertility on a country-by-country basis in Europe. The July 1979 conference will provide a synthesis. Participants have been invited to study particular hypotheses on a many-country basis, rather than to summarize each national experience. A major paper will summarize the statistical picture of fertility decline. Other papers will consider rural-urban differences, the effects of changing infant mortality, education, secularism, social status, migration, and other factors. The symposium, in short, will bring out what the European experience tells us about the circumstances under which human fertility declines.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6868 FY-79: $24,484

9.0162, INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS AND HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN EAST AFRICA

C.M. Good, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *Blacksburg, Virginia* 24061 (SOC79-02811) Start: 05/79 End: 02/80

This is the second phase of a study to develop a base of information on the nature and geographic organization of indigenous (traditional) medical systems in selected urban and rural areas of Kenya. The major objectives of the study are to discover where and why indigenous medicine survives in competition with modern "scientific" medicine; how it is functionally organized in urban and rural settings: what traditional beliefs about illness and its treatment remain in practice today; how indigenous medicine accommodates to change; and what points of contact, areas of interaction and levels of cooperation exist between practitioners in the indigenous and modern sectors.

The second phase of this study includes follow-up interviews with traditional healers to determine shifts in the location of their operation, the continuity of their ties with their rural homesteads, and their economic success in urban settings. The second phase also includes work with the PI's Nairobi collaborator (Medical School, University of Nairobi) on a monograph based on the data of this study.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6876 FY-79: $3,500

9.0163, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON DETERMINANTS OF DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN

P.H. Lindert, University of California, Davis Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Economics, *Davis, California* 95616 (SOC79-09361) Start: 07/79 End: 08/82

This project continues the study of the determinants of changes in British income and wealth inequality described in the summary sheet for NSF grant number SOC 76 80967. The earlier grant supported the collection of massive amounts of data that directly or indirectly bear on British income inequality from 1670 to 1917. Under this project, tax assessment data are used to estimate trends in British income inequality from 1710 to 1915. Pay data for the commodity producing sectors and both the public and private service sectors are used to estimate English workers' real wages from 1780 to 1900 and changes in occupational earnings distributions for Britain from 1700 to 1911. The "political arithmetic" of Gray, King and Colquhoun on British income inequality is revised using these data for 1688-1867. The distribution of land and building ownership in 1873 is determined by reworking the "Modern Domesday Return"--a survey by local government boards from which an alphabetical list of landowners, their addresses, their acreages, and their rental values was compiled and published. The process that determined British income distribution is modelled and estimated from these data. Migration and Anglo-American income inequality is also studied.

This work is being done in collaboration with Jeffrey G. Williamson of the University of Wisconsin.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6878 FY-79: $155,927

9.0164, WORKING CLASS POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL SETTINGS

K.M. Coleman, University of Kentucky, College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Limestone & Euclid, Lexington, Kentucky* 40506 (SOC79-01748) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

Recent and very influential work on corporation as a mode of interest mediation in Latin America and Western Europe has argued, but not yet demonstrated, that the political attitudes and activities exhibited by members of "incorporated" groups (organizations recognized by the state and granted representational monopoly) is qualitatively and quantitatively different (e.g., less class consciousness and labor militancy is predicted) from that exhibited by members of autonomous groups or that exhibited by the unorganized. This hypothesis is assessed via examination of the political behavior of workers in two countries, Venezuela and Mexico, chosen to distinguish clearly the effects of regime type while remaining quite similar on a great number of other confounding variables.

In addition to the emphasis on the degree of union "incorporation" into the political structure, the study also examines the effects of two additional macro-level structural factors: political regime type (bureaucratic-authoritarian vs. democratic) and the degree of "strategic placement" of the unions in the flow of crucial economic activity. Also examined are individual-level determinants of political behavior (e.g., socioeconomic status, education, age, and sex), with careful attention to statistical estimation of their interacting effects with structural factors.

A total of one thousand interviews with workers in each of five groups in both countries provides the data base for empirically testing the important behavioral predictions of the corporatist literature on interest mediation and its effects on the political attitudes and activities of workers.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6885 FY-79: $145,718

9.0165, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, TECHNOLOGY, AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

W.H. Lazonick, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SOC78-25671) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

This project analyzes the interaction of industrial relations and the technical structure of production in the development of the production processes of manufacturing and mining in Britain and the United States during the nineteenth century with a primary emphasis on the effects of this interaction on labor productivity. On the basis of this research, a theoretical model of the interaction of industrial relations and technology is developed which is generally applicable to analyzing the long-run development of industrial processes as well as useful for analyzing a number of shorter-run issues, such as job enrichment, productivity and wage incentive systems, which have arisen in the context of the modern industrial enterprise. The major working hypothesis is that the characteristics of the system of industrial relations which arises will depend on the nature of conflicts over the technical structure of production. The project draws upon literature from the fields of labor history, business history, industrial psychology, industrial relations, and the history of technology as well as from economic theory and economic history.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6892 FY-79: $148,643

9.0166, THE ECONOMICS OF PEASANT COMMUNITIES - AN ANALYSIS OF POVERTY IN THE PERUVIAN SIERRA

R. Weisskoff, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, College of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (SOC78-25051) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

This project examines, with the aid of an intensive rural survey, the poorest Minifundia areas of a sample of peasant communities in the southern Peruvian Andes. The three objectives of the study are 1) to systematize the material basis of Minifundio society in terms of inputs and outputs, technology and purchases and sales from outside the community; 2) chart the terms of trade between the rural communities and the urban sector during the period; 3) to analyze other relationships between the subsistence and the national economy, specifically the flow of seasonal labor, cash transfers, and products.

Data are gathered by questionnaire in communities at different times during the agricultural calendar and by direct participation in the labor process. University students and staff from the Universities of Puno and Cuzco, especially in nursing, veterinary medicine, and agronomy as well as economics, also participate in the project.

Results will allow for a more complete analysis of poverty in the Peruvian sierra and will shed light on the comparative effectiveness of different policies, such as changes in relative prices, food subsidies and price supports, marketing arrangements, and the diffusion of technology appropriate for the subsistence economy.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6898 FY-79: $90,214

9.0167, FIXED VERSUS FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATE REGIMES

H.E. Lapan, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, College of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (SOC79-07066) Start: 06/79 End: 11/80

This project studies the relative efficacy of fixed versus flexible exchange rates in mitigating the effects of exogenous stochastic disturbances. Aggregate demand and supply relationships are derived in the standard consumption-loan model from the behavioral relationships of individuals under the assumption of expected utility maximization.

Using this framework the variability of prices, aggregate and individual consumption in the presence of stochastic disturbances are derived for alternative exchange rate regimes. The expected utility and the variability of realized utility under the alternative exchange rate regimes are compared.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6900 FY-79: $53,752

9.0168, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON FORMAL MODELS OF GOVERNMENTAL DYNAMICS IN DEPENDENT SOCIETIES

J.R. Freeman, University of Missouri, Columbia Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *130 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri* 65201 (SOC79-07101) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This research studies the role of governments in promoting economic development and regulating social relations in Third World countries. The theoretical background is principally a dependency theory in which social, economic and political processes are understood to be deeply affected by the historical and contemporary integration of the "peripheral" country into the world economic system. Important parts of this body of theory will be modelled as a dynamic system, which is to be formally analyzed. The model is based on a perspective of the government as a goal-seeking regulator that: 1. monitors various societal and international conditions; 2. seeks to affect those conditions through structural and policy adjustments; and 3. is constrained in doing so by the complex relations among those conditions and by the international and societal basis of the government. The model assesses why and to what extent Third World governments increase or decrease their direct and active roles as economic agencies in promoting capitalist development, and develop more or less coercive postures in relation to various segments of society. In addition, it provides the basis for analyzing the dynamics of governmental legitimation by segments of society, and the dynamics of conflict in society. All of these seemingly diverse elements are shown to be integrally related to one another in the development of Third World societies.

This research is being done in collaboration with Raymond D. Duvall of the University of Minnesota.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6903 FY-79: $37,062

9.0169, A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE FORMATION IN INDIA

L.I. Rudolph, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (SOC79-07100) Start: 07/79 End: 03/82

This study focuses on the processes of state formation in Indian Rajputana during the Mughal and British Empire periods. Three levels of analysis are employed: 1. the imperial state, 2. the regional kingdom and 3. the noble estates. This is done in order to better capture the alternative perspectives associated with each level as well as to better manage the interaction between system levels. Three propositions guide the analysis. The investigators argue that, contrary to the prevailing literature, the imperial state and the regional kingdom were not variants of oriental despotism. Nor, contrary to the European experience, did constraints on the Indian state take the form of rights of social orders or individuals against the state. Instead, it was the state's duty to protect and patronize the variegated social formation of a segmented society. Third, Indian state formation reflected an interactive relationship between the imperial state and the regional kingdom and again contrary to the European experience, state formation in India was characterized by the ascendancy of the imperial state.

The data base for testing the propositions includes materials located in Indian Archives on administrative and revenue records as well as contemporary histories of the period written in Persian and Hindi.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6904 FY-79: $81,669

9.0170, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON FORMAL MODELS OF GOVERNMENTAL DYNAMICS IN DEPENDENT SOCIETIES

R.D. Duvall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Political Science, *322 Johnston Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota* 55455 (SOC79-07074) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This research studies the role of government in promoting economic development and regulating social relations in Third World countries. The theoretical background is principally a dependency theory in which social, economic and political processes are understood to be deeply affected by the historical and contemporary integration of the "peripheral" country into the world economic system. Important parts of this body of theory will be modelled as a dynamic system, which is to be formally analyzed. The model is based on a perspective of the government as a goal-seeking regulator that: 1) monitors various societal and international conditions; 2) seeks to affect those conditions through structural and policy adjustments; and 3. is constrained in doing so by the complex relations among those conditions and by the international and societal basis of the government. The model assesses why and to what extent Third World governments increase or decrease their direct and active roles as economic agencies in promoting capitalist development, and develop more or less coercive postures in relation to various segments of society. In addition, it provides the basis for analyzing the dynamics of governmental legitimation by segments of society, and the dynamics of conflict in society. All of these seemingly diverse elements are shown to be integrally related to one another in the development of Third World societies.

This work is being done in collaboration with John R. Freemen of the University of Missouri.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6907 FY-79: $62,525

9.0171, THEORY OF INTERTEMPORAL ALLOCATION, EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES AND UNCERTAINTY

M.K. Majumder, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (SOC79-06540) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

This research aims at a rigorous analysis of a number of outstanding questions in the theory of intertemporal resource allocation and in the theory of decision making under uncertainty. The first set of questions is related to a study of the normative properties of designing resource allocation mechanisms that are informationally decentralized, but not necessarily competitive, and take explicit account of the role of time and incomplete information about the future. The second set of questions involves a reexamination of some classical questions of resource allocation with a non-convex technology. The plan is to derive qualitative results by exploiting the specific structure of the technology. The third set of questions is linked to problems posed by the presence of exhaustible resources. These include a characterization of optimal employment policy for an economy switching from a technology dependent on one source of energy to another and a comprehensive analysis of the problem of optimal extraction of an exhaustible resource under uncertainty. Finally, a number of existence and stability questions are studied for a class of stochastic models. The results will be of interest to the theory of optimal investment and choice of techniques, and the various adjustment problems in the theory of international trade.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6915 FY-79: $43,962

9.0172, THRESHOLD MODELS OF COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR - EMPIRICAL APPLICATIONS

M. Granovetter, State University of New York, Stony Brook Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Stony Brook, New York* 11790 (SOC79-06793) Start: 06/79 End: 11/81

Most recent explanations of collective behavior over-simplify the way in which individual preferences are aggregated to become collective outcomes. A new approach, emphasizing threshold models of collective behavior, stresses the causal role of heterogeneous preferences and shows that two sets of preferences which are similar but not identical may lead to widely different outcomes, because of complexities in the process of aggregation. Aggregation processes differ by the differing probabilities that potential recruits may join the collective effort. Recent research has focussed on developing models predicting the collective outcome for groups whose members had varying probabilities of participation. This research further develops these models by testing them with one or more data sets. The main analysis will be of a Korean national survey on family-planning adoption in twenty-five representative villages. The general aim is to develop procedures useful in predicting as well as explaining outcomes, and most importantly to find ways to identify situations which are unstable -where small changes in preferences will generate large changes in collective results.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6917 FY-79: $51,112

9.0173, THE ROLE OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN THE TRANSITION FROM AN AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT TO A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

J.L. Hammond, Center for Policy Research Inc., *475 Riverside Dr., Suite 7221, New York, New York* 10027 (SOC79-07595) Start: 06/79 End: 02/81

The 1974 coup which ended five decades of authoritarian rule in Portugal unleashed a major outburst of popular political activity in workplaces and neighborhoods; it also instituted free elections. These developments create an excellent opportunity to investigate the role of mass political participation in a period of transition toward more democratic political behavior. The same developments also provide an opportunity to pursue the implications of several relevant and partially contradictory theoretical questions. These include the extent to which voting patterns are relatively unpredictable due to the lack of time for the development of socialization and party loyalty influences.

These questions concerning the developments of political cleavages are assessed by examination of two forms of participation (electoral and noninstitutional) independently and in their relation to each other. The extent of the connection between the two forms is examined at the level of individual perceptions and motivations, at the level of organizations (political party and other), and in terms of their consequences for the establishment of a stable and effectively functioning democratic system.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6927 FY-79: $71,102

9.0174, EXCHANGE RATE DETERMINATION & ROLE OF EXCHANGE RATES IN TRANSMISSION, PROPAGATION & ACCOMMODATION OF REAL & NOMINAL DISTURBANCES

W. Branson, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1737 Cambridge St., Room 403, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SOC79-07838) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This project is a program for theoretical and applied research on exchange rate dynamics in developed, mixed economies. It integrates empirically and analytically the asset market theory of exchange rate determination in the short run with the elasticity, absorption and monetary views of the effects of exchanges on the general price level and level of economic activity. These theories are linked via exchange rate expectations and asset accumulation. The project examines these phenomena from two perspectives: that of a single country ignoring feedback from the rest of the world, and that of an interdependent system of countries engaging in trade and financial transactions.

The project also examines the feasibility of various proposed "currency baskets" in a world with unrestricted capital movements. It delineates the coordination of fiscal, monetary, and financial policy required to keep a given currency basket from breaking down.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6930 FY-79: $110,075

9.0175, ECONOMIC THEORY, STOCHASTIC PROCESSES AND ECONOMIC-BIOLOGIC MECHANISMS

P.A. Samuelson, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (SOC79-07840) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This project continues research on a broad range of analytical problems in deterministic and stochastic economic theory: 1. A rational general equilibrium theory of lifetime consumption-portfolio choice under uncertainty with emphasis placed on the relationships between the formal mathematical assumptions and the corresponding economic assumptions; 2. The effect on resource allocation and asset pricing of the nonmarketability of human capital; 3. The incentive in efficient markets to gather information; 4. The optimal index for measuring inflation subject to the constraint that only one index is used and individuals have different relative demands for goods; 5. The deadweight loss involved in unequal exchange in international trade; 6. The transformation problem of connecting the Fischer-Sraffa arbitrage relations of the market profit rate and the socialist planners' calculated labor theory of value Marxian rate of return; 7. The inadmissibility of certain axioms of neutrality used in social choice theory; 8. Life cycle interrelationships between contemporaneous generations; and 9. Economic models in a biological framework and biological models in a social context.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6931 FY-79: $174,952

9.0176, THE SAMBORONDON SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC AND CONTEMPORARY FLOODPLAIN AGRICULTURE, GUAYAS BASIN, ECUADOR - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

K. Mathewson, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Graduate School, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SOC79-07845) Start: 05/79 End: 10/80

A survey of prehistoric and contemporary floodplain agriculture will be conducted near Samborondon in the Guayas Basin of Coastal Ecuador. The survey will focus on past and present use of the Guayas "raised fields." The fields are believed to be artifacts of prehistoric labor intensive agriculture. Some of the Guayas fields are currently being cultivated, in contrast to other areas of the American lowland tropics where raised fields have been abandoned since the time of contact or earlier. The Samborondon site has been chosen as an area in which a representative range of physiographic, biotic, and cultural features occur in close association.

The research design integrates archaeological and geographical methods and objectives. The archaeological goals of the project include dating the prehistoric fields, delimiting cultural associations, and determining the functions and significance of the fields. The geographical goals of the project include surveying and mapping the current biotic and cultural features of the area, studying the morphology of the Guayas fields in relation to relic raised field complexes elsewhere, and analyzing the cultural ecological context of current Guayas floodplain farming. The integrated archaeological and geographical emphases should permit formulation of hypotheses concerning the nature of raised field farming in the past, and the potential of this mode of agriculture for the future.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6932 FY-79: $9,406

9.0177, THE LAW OF EVIDENCE IN THE RURAL COURTS OF LIBERIA

P. Sevareid, Temple University, School of Law, Dept. of Law, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19122 (SOC79-09004) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

This project is designed to provide a test of selected parts of the theory of dispute settling institutions developed by Richard Abel. The research site will be rural Liberia, an especially appropriate site because of its dual court system of central government courts and officially recognized courts of the Clan Chief and the Paramount Chief, the special mixture of legal traditionc (western law and customary law), and recent social and economic changes. The central focus of the research is on the use of evidence in dispute settlement, on the nature of the "intervenor" (the bureaucratization of the role and the social and cultural distance separating the "intervenor" and the disputants), and the relationship between these characteristics of the court and the behavior of the court in settling specific cases. The research serves not only as a test of selected parts of the theory of dispute settling institutions, but also to provide a systematic description of the operation of law in a traditional society undergoing rapid change. Research techniques include participant observation, questionnaires requesting responses to hypothetical cases and interpretations of legal rules, and an analysis of a sample of legal records.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6946 FY-79: $11,681

9.0178, ADJUSTMENT COSTS AND THE THEORY OF DEPLETABLE RESOURCES

J.L. Frank, Tulane University of Louisiana, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *6823 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana* 70118 (SOC79-09328) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

The original approach to depletable resources considered a fixed resource base whose utilization would entail a shadow price rising at the rate of interest. A more recent approach has been to develop the 'user cost' concept, supposing that current exploitation entails that later production will be from higher cost sources. Both approaches entail an eventual rising price of the resource relative to other commodities, and can show a falling price period only with implicit inclusion of lags in production as emphasized in the current proposal. Although the long-run evidence has not suggested rising relative prices of apparently depletable resources, recent data (particularly in energy) has done so. The question remains whether this is due to cartelization and other short-run phenomena, or is reflective of an awareness of imminent depletion. The project develops a model which can clearly distinguish the effects of lags in discovery and production from the effects of depletion, and then tests between these alternative explanations of the current price patterns. Lags are optimally determined using the adjustment cost approach and rational expectations are utilized for the supply decisions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6949 FY-79: $12,963

9.0179, NATIONAL LEGAL CHANGE AND LOCAL LAW IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

S.F. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (SOC79-12625) Start: 07/79 End: 06/81

This project will study whether law and legal institutions reflect social change or direct that change. It will be carried out among the Chagga of the Kilimanjaro District of Tanzania, a social grouping for which long-term field and archival data are available. Particular emphasis is to be given to the relationship between national policy and local ethnic autonomy in a developing nation with a culturally plural society. Specific objects of study will be the effects of recent legislation, including the functioning of a new system of courts run by laymen, the nationalization of land and the establishment of new land courts, and the decentralization of government agencies. These matters will be considered in a long-term historical context, extending over a century. The indigenous legal system, its alteration during the colonial period, and its present operation under a socialist regime will then be analyzed. The result will be a study of a century of legal change in a rural African society.

The methods to be used are standard anthropological fieldwork -including observation and interviewing - and analysis of archival material.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6957 FY-79: $71,275

9.0180, VALUE ISSUES IN THE CONTROL OF TECHNOLOGY-RELATED DAMAGE - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMERGING POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW ZEALAND

J.C. Kronick, Bryn Mawr College, School of Social Work & Research, *815 New Gulp Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania* 19010 (OSS78-18023 A01) Start: 07/78 End: 06/80

This project has been carrying out a normative analysis on a set of value issues associated with the issue of liability and responsibility as they relate to accidents resulting from the widespread application of innovative technologies in the United States. These issues include: Who is responsible for costs to the victims of technological activities? How does society evaluate and distribute costs and risks? To what extent should society as a whole assume responsibility? And how are regulatory efforts affected by the principle of societal compensation for victims of technology-related accidents?

In 1972, a comprehensive no-fault accident compensation law was enacted in New Zealand, based on the principle that the costs of technology-related accidents should be borne by society as a whole. The provisions of that law are now being debated again by the New Zealand Parliament as a result of new value perceptions that have arisen in the course of its implementation. This supplementary grant will enable one member of the project staff to gather data and conduct interviews pertaining to the social effects of the law that will directly illuminate the debate about a corresponding set of issues in the United States.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Science Education, Office of Science & Society
SSIE No. DL-691-1 FY-79: $2,572

9.0181, COMMUNICATED THREAT ASSESSMENT

F. Jessen, Lawrence Livermore Lab., *P.O. Box 808, Livermore, California* 94550 (A0123) Start: 10/78 End: 09/79

OBJECTIVE: To develop a capability to perform comprehensive technical and psychological assessment of threat messages which communicate the intent to commit criminal acts utilizing nuclear material.

SCOPE: Ref 189 dated October 20, 1978. NRC funds are to be applied to the following tasks: A1) Maintain Communicated Threat Assessment Working Group; B1) Finalize nuclear threat credibility assessment methodology; B2) Complete study of motivation-intent patterns; B4) Establish comprehensive set of credibility assessment criteria and examine their interrelationships; C2) Complete analytical techniques survey; C3) Develop psychologic methods and begin application to communicated threat assessment; D1) Continue development of unclassified literature data base and pertinent methods; E3) Determine characteristics and specifications for communications system for threat assessment team use; E5) Conduct credibility assessment exercises.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
SSIE No. DR-181 FY-79: $200,000

9.0182, ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS NEEDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

J. Clippinger, Kalba Bowen Associates Inc., *12 Arrow St., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (1722-920218) Start: 08/79 End: 10/79

Analysis of programs, issues and, projects relevant to developing countries communications needs, evaluation of countries to respond to these needs, and examination of possible procedures for establishment of a Communications Development Consultative Group.

Action Officer: D Fendrick
Telephone: 632-2758

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-866 FY-79: $34,367 TOTAL COST: $34,367

9.0183, MEXICAN POLITICS AND U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONS

J. Dominguez, Harvard University, Office of Research Contracts, Holyoke Center, 4th Floor, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, (1722-920199) Start: 09/79 End: 07/80

This study will examine the implications for U.S.-Mexican relations of changes in Mexican policymaking which have resulted from recent economic and political developments. Hydrocarbons and agricultural trade will receive primary attention.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-867 FY-79: $18,902 TOTAL COST: $18,902

9.0184, CBM'S FOR ARMS CONTROL

C. Emerson, Braddock Dunn & McDonald Corp., *7915 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, Virginia* 22101 (1722-920205) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

The BDM Corporation will identify Confidence Building Measures (CBM's) that are most likely to be practical and negotiable in European arms control forums in the near future, such as CSCE, MBFR, and CDE, and which, if fully implemented, will be effective in preventing or impeding a surprise/short-warning attack.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-868 FY-79: $21,996 TOTAL COST: $21,996

9.0185, PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE

L. Krause, Brookings Inst., *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1722-920185) Start: 07/79 End: 12/79

The contractor will design a private and unofficial multinational conference as a pilot project for discussing issues of economic interdependence in the Pacific, and for exploring possible ways to institutionalize such discussions; will prepare recommendations on selection of private participants, the subject matter for discussions, and other modalities essential for the conference; and establish a data base capable of supporting research for the conference.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-869 FY-79: $36,750 TOTAL COST: $36,750

9.0186, ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN INDONESIA

J.J. MacDougall, 7811 Quail St., Huntsville, Alabama 35802, (1722-920206) Start: 07/79 End: 12/79

Identifies groups which espouse major alternative economic development strategies to those of the "technocrats," and describes these alternative strategies; considers the implications of the adoption of alternative strategies for Indonesian relations with members of the Western aid donor community.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research

SSIE No. GI-870 FY-79: $5,000 TOTAL COST: $5,000

9.0187, SEISMIC DATA

I. Naponen, Teledyne Geotech, *314 Montgomery St., Alexandria, Virginia* 22314 (1722-920188) Start: 09/79 End: 03/80

This study will survey the seismic instrumentation now being used worldwide, estimate the volume of data expected for each type of recording, and examine alternatives for management procedures for this data at the International Data Centers proposed for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-871 FY-79: $78,283 TOTAL COST: $78,283

9.0188, DEPARTMENT OF STATE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

L.Q. Nowels, 427 Epping Way - Rural Route #1, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (1722-920209) Start: 08/79 End: 11/79

This study will involve a review and summary of three basic elements of Department of State legislation: (1) the recurring language in the State Department Appropriation Act; (2) the Basic Authority of Department of State, P.L. 84-855 of 1965, as amended; and (3) the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

Action Officer: J Smaldone
Telephone: 632-3966

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-872 FY-79: $1,500 TOTAL COST: $1,500

9.0189, GULF OF MAINE MARITIME BOUNDARY - RESEARCH PROJECT

B.H. Oxman, University of Miami Law School, Coral Gables, Florida 33124, (1722-920177) Start: 09/79 End: 09/79

The study will provide a thorough legal analysis of the negotiations relating to maritime boundary delimitation in the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, with particular reference to the principles applicable to delimitation of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf between adjacent or opposite States, and the relevance of fisheries considerations to such delimitations in the context of adjudication of the maritime boundary between the U.S. and Canada in the Gulf of Maine area.

Action Officer: J Smaldone
Telephone: 632-3966

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-873 FY-79: $6,000 TOTAL COST: $6,000

9.0190, COMPILATION OF MULTILATERAL TREATY DOCUMENTS

A.P. Simons, 2540 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. 20008, (1722-920131) Start: 04/79 End: 08/79

To obtain a compilation of texts of reservations and statements made by parties to about 200 multilateral treaties and international agreements for which the U.S. is depositary, formatted for input to the treaty text computer data base at the FLITE Center, Denver, Colorado.

Action Officer: J Smaldone
Telephone: 632-3966

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-874 FY-79: $5,000 TOTAL COST: $5,000

9.0191, DILLINGHAM CORPORATION'S CLAIMS ASSESSMENT

E.A. Thiers, S R I International, *300 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, California* 94025 (1722-920213) Start: 08/79 End: 09/79

The Department of State has tentatively decided to espouse a $23 million expropriation claim by the Dillingham Corporation against the Government of Australia. In order to espouse this claim effectively, the Department requires an expert valuation of the financial basis of Dillingham's claim. This study involves three main elements: (1) an immediate assessment of the figures submitted to the Department by Dillingham which establish its $23 million claim; (2) a critical analysis of the monetary value of the claim under varying hypotheses, factors, and variables in the valuation; and (3) an independent determination and final best estimate of the value of the claim.

Action Officer: J Smaldone
Telephone: 632-3966

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-875 FY-79: $25,512 TOTAL COST: $25,512

9.0192, REGIONAL SEAS SYMPOSIUM

L. Alexander, University of Rhode Island, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography & Marine Affairs, *Kingston, Rhode Island* 02881 (1722-920159) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

This project examines the possible effects of the spreading concept of marine regionalism as evidenced in the Informal Composite Negotiating Text (ICNT); creation of Regional Seas Program by the UNEP; operation of regional fisheries organizations under auspices of the FAO; and the adoption of common fisheries policy by the European Economic Community.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-890 FY-79: $8,050 TOTAL COST: $8,050

9.0193, EGYPTIAN ECONOMY - RESEARCH STUDY

T. Stauffer, 36 Stella Road, Belmont, Massachusetts 02138, (1722-920186) Start: 08/79 End: 12/79

A study of the economic policies and developments which affect the expectations of the Egyptian people, and the ability of the Egyptian government and its aid suppliers to meet those expectations. Particular attention will be given to workers' remittances, tourism, the hydrocarbon sector, and selected aspects of agriculture.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-891 FY-79: $9,400 TOTAL COST: $9,400

9.0194, NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

N. Sievering, International Energy Assn. Ltd., *600 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Suite 600, Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (1722-920214) Start: 09/79 End: 11/79

This project's purpose is to examine alternative initiatives for U.S. Technology Transfer to LDC's in non-sensitive peaceful nuclear fields, and to identify realistic programs favoring the U.S. policy of deferring sensitive fuel cycle activities by providing practical, tangible assistance to LDC's in non-sensitive areas.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-892 FY-79: $24,200 TOTAL COST: $24,200

9.0195, NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

J. Mathieson, Overseas Development Council, *1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (1722-920132) Start: 08/79 End: 06/80

An examination of the interrelationship between proposals of the developing countries for a new international economic order and the strategies now under discussion for meeting basic human needs. The objective is to determine whether or not these two different development strategies can be made complementary and, if so, what policy changes may be necessary.

Action Officer: D Fendrick
Telephone: 632-2758

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-893 FY-79: $59,447 TOTAL COST: $59,447

9.0196, FUTURE TRENDS IN THE LDC ARMS MARKET
R. Mahoney, C A C I Inc., *1815 N. Fort Meyer Dr., Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (1722-920160) Start: 09/79 End: 06/80

This study will prvide an analysis of supply and demand trends for conventional arms transfers to developing countries in the 1980's. It will assess the likely volume of arms sales, identify the major types of exports, and project the suppliers and destinations of those weapons. The research will also address the structural and political conditions which will have an impact on future arms restraint policies and negotiations.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-894 FY-79: $44,309 TOTAL COST: $44,309

9.0197, KAMPUCHEA - OCCUPATION AND RESIDENCE
S. Heder, 3051 Idaho Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20016, (1722-920221) Start: 08/79 End: 11/79

A study of the political situation in Kampuchea in the wake of the Vietnamese invasion, through interviews with refugees recently arrived in Thailand. Principal subjects of the study are the nature and prospects for the new regime in the countryside, and the nature and prospects of resistance activities on the part both of elements of the former Democratic Kampuchea regime, and of non-Communist groups. Objective factors dealt with will include availability of military supplies, economic resources, in particular food production and availability, and administrative cadres.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-895 FY-79: $2,200 TOTAL COST: $2,200

9.0198, GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN GULF OF MAINE AREA
M.F. Burrill, 5503 Grove Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015, (1722-920211) Start: 08/79 End: 02/80

This study's purpose is to collect evidence by examining and analyzing geographic names for submarine features for possible use in the Gulf of Maine arbitration. It is believed that the geographic names for submarine features in the Gulf could comprise one block of evidence which will prove the existence of a paramount American interest in the Gulf.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-896 FY-79: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

9.0199, LAW AND PRACTICES AFFECTING HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS
Unknown, Human Rights Internet, *1502 Ogden St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20010 (1722-920180) Start: 09/79 End: 06/80

An analysis of national laws and practices in selected foreign countries relevant to private human rights organizations in order to determine how they affect the formation and functioning of such organizations. The dozen or more case studies to be conducted focus on developing countries.

Action Officer: D Fendrick
Telephone: 632-2758

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-897 FY-79: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

9.0200, BENDIX SYSTEM 100 INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS SYSTEM
Unknown, Energy Graphics Inc., *1765 Stebbins Dr., Houston, Texas* 77043 (1722-920220) Start: 08/79 End: 02/80

This project will develop computer software enabling RGE to utilize the CIA's World Data Bank and vary both map scales and map projections. This software will expand RGE's capabilities in providing basic data amenable to specific data super-positions and allow scale and projection versatility in analyzing certain types of boundary problems.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of External Research
SSIE No. GI-898 FY-79: $5,000 TOTAL COST: $5,000

9.0201, FLOW OF TECHNOLOGY FROM OECD TO USSR
H. Fusfeld, New York University, School of Public Admin., *100 Washington Sq. E., New York, New York* 10003 (1751-900420) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

The purposes of this project are to determine whether new and useful data on technology flows to USSR from OECD can be obtained, and to formulate the theoretical framework of a proposed larger study in terms of the impact of curtailment of technology flow to the USSR on Soviet economic policy and thereby its foreign policy.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-881 FY-79: $9,947 TOTAL COST: $9,947

9.0202, IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE V
R. Glickstein, Teknekron Inc., *2118 Milvia St., Berkeley, California* 94704 (1751-900406) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

This study assesses the technical activities and impact of CCMS work on national and international policies and programs. It assists the Department in fulfilling its responsibilities under Title V of being informed on major science and technology actions involving foreign governments or international organizations.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-882 FY-79: $20,265 TOTAL COST: $20,265

9.0203, FOREIGN R & D BY U.S. FIRMS IN LDC'S
F. Long, Cornell University, Office of Sponsored Research, 123 Day Hall, (PO Box DH), Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, (1751-900369) Start: 09/79 End: 09/80

This study will seek to develop a clearer idea of the R & D activities of the trans-national firms in selected LDC's and assess these activities in terms of their contribution to the development of indigenous R & D capabilities.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-883 FY-79: $53,897 TOTAL COST: $53,897

9.0204, FEDERAL/STATE JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICTS IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES
R. Glickstein, Teknekron Inc., *2118 Milvia St., Berkeley, California* 94704 (1751-900404) Start: 09/79 End: 03/80

This project will assess areas of conflict between state and federal governments in developing and implementing international environmental activities for which the federal government has preeminent responsibility.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-884 FY-79: $19,981 TOTAL COST: $19,981

9.0205, P.L. 95-426 PRESIDENTIAL REPORT
J. Birch, 4205 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015, (1751-900414) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

This project will assess areas of conflict between state and federal governments in developing and implementing international environmental activities for which the federal government has preeminent responsibility.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-885 FY-79: $19,500 TOTAL COST: $19,500

9.0206, THE VALIDATION OF ENERGY DEMAND PROJECTIONS FOR ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

J.C. Dunkerley, Resources for the Future Inc., *1755 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1751-900360) Start: 09/79 End: 02/80

This study seeks to identify major variables affecting energy consumption in selected developing countries. Identifying variables and assessing their interaction and behavior with respect to other variables in a country's economy would be a first step toward improving energy demand forecasting techniques for more advanced LDC's.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-886 FY-79: $40,148 TOTAL COST: $40,148

9.0207, IMPROVING U.S. PROJECTION CAPABILITY

J. Richardson, R. D. 2 Box 226, Knoxville, Md. 21758, (1751-900419) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

This study will seek to identify, and recommend options for improving USG capabilities to make projections of anticipated global problems to the year 2000. It will also identify weaknesses in projection capabilities in preparation for a proposed international meeting following release of the Global 2000 study.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-887 FY-79: $8,250 TOTAL COST: $8,250

9.0208, MODEL REVIEW - ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF A NUCLEAR REACTOR EXPORT

N. Sievering, International Energy Assn. Ltd., *600 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Suite 600, Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (1751-900372) Start: 06/79 End: 08/79

This study will assist the Department to meet its responsibilities under Executive Order 12114 to establish environmental review procedures to guide federal officials assess possible environmental effects of exporting a nuclear production, utilization or waste management facility to a foreign country.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-888 FY-79: $25,000 TOTAL COST: $25,000

9.0209, U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION PROGRAM

Unknown, S R I International, *300 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, California* 94025 (1751-900387) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

This study will assess the scientific merit and benefits of the activities of several working groups under the U.S.-USSR Science and Technology Joint Commission Program.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-889 FY-79: $27,870 TOTAL COST: $27,870

9.0210, ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF RAILROAD DEREGULATION - TASK 3 - RAILROAD DEREGULATION IN CANADA AND ITS APPLICABILITY TO THE U.S.

T.D. Heaver, Public Interest Economics Center, *1714 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (DOT-FR-9018) Start: 11/78 End: 12/79

In order to appraise the likely economic impacts of rail deregulation in the U.S., the Canadian experience since 1967 when rail transportation was essentially deregulated was studied and inferences drawn for the U.S. The empirical work consisted primarily of interviews with shippers and railroads, and a review of the literature. Case studies of five major commodities shipped by rail answered questions about rate and service levels and negotiation, and gains and losses in traffic under deregulation. In addition, general background on how Canadian railroad deregulation affected rail rates and service was provided.

Action Officer: RN Stearns
Telephone: 426-9682

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Federal Railroad Admin.
SSIE No. EB-622 FY-79: Funds Unknown

9.0211, CAPITAL FLOW FORECASTS

J.H. Makin, 16106 41st Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98155, (TOS 79-9) Start: 03/79 End: 09/79

This project continues analysis and forecasting of capital flows into and out of the United States begun under Contract No. TOS-78-31. The primary aim will be to produce the best possible forecasts of private capital flows and explicitly to strengthen the univariate time series forecasts already available based upon previous contract work completion. The procedure followed will be to augment extant univariate models with additional explanatory variables suggested by economic theory as significant determinants of the behavior of capital flows.

Specific aims of second stage of analysis will include: a) Employment of the "monetary surprises" variable, with quarterly time series on private capital flows. b) Application of univariate techniques to forecasting of the statistical discrepancy items in the U.S. International Transaction accounts. c) An effort will be made to improve forecasts of the newly defined series on direct investment. The possibility of separate forecasts on direct investments in petroleum will be explored. d) Where possible and appropriate, forecasts generated by methodology employed here will be compared with forecasts generated by other methods. e) The possibility of stable links between behavior of capital account and current account aggregates will be explored.

Action Officer: JR Karlik
Telephone: 202-566-5828

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy
FY-79: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $25,900
SSIE No. EB-191

9.0212, FOREIGN RESIDENTS' PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE FORM OF PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS

C.L. Callander, 629 Whitingham Drive, Silver Spring, Md. 20904, (ES-248) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

The purpose of this contract is to obtain the following services: 1) An assessment of current reporting practices and the applicability of current form design to reporting through Treasury International Capital (TIC) forms of data on foreigners' portfolio investments in the United States partnerships; and 2) An assessment of the availability and feasibility of obtaining summary tabulations of the outstanding amount of foreigners' portfolio investment in the United States partnerships from the statistical data files of the IRS.

Action Officer: JR Karlik
Telephone: 202-566-5828

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy
FY-79: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $6,250
SSIE No. EB-192

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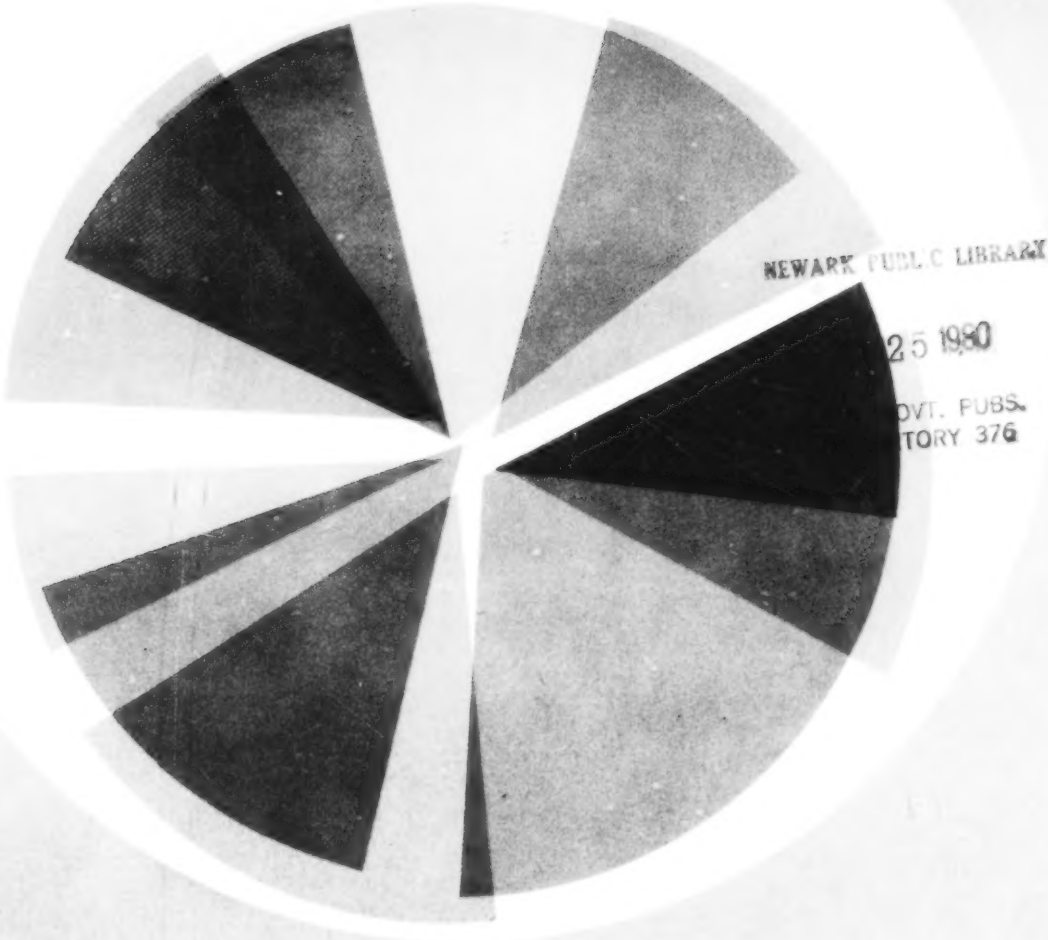

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GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

June 1980

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharg of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs.*
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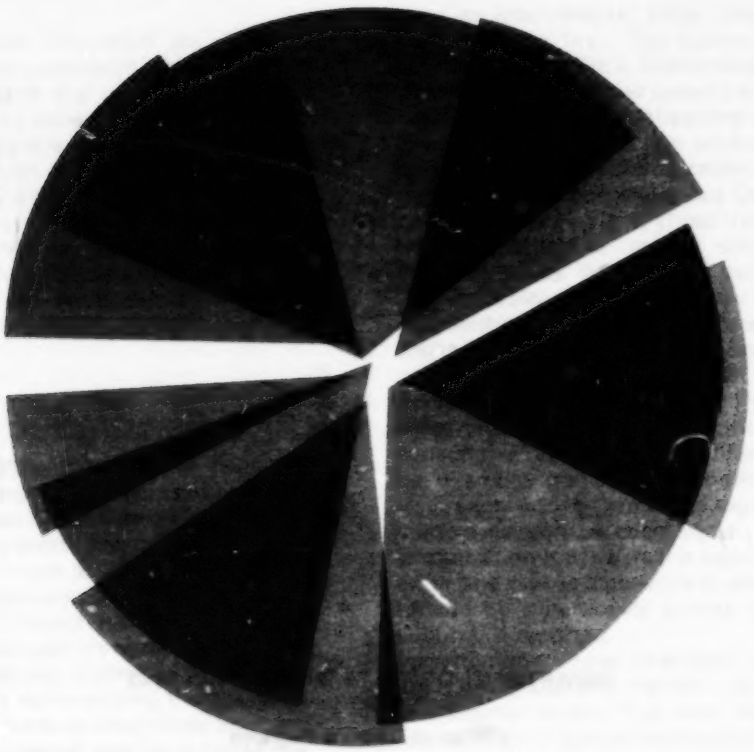
For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



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A Quarterly Report of Project Information

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OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

10.0001, ANALYSES OF CURRENT ECOMOMIC AND POLICY CHANGES ON U.S. FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

C. Schmidt, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (ILLU-05-377) Start: 04/79 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: To analyze current economic and institutional factors that affect the level and geographical distribution of U.S. exports of grains, oilseeds and oilseed products.

APPROACH: Data will be assembled on production, consumption, stocks, trade and prices of food and feed grains, oilseeds and their products by major exporting and importing countries and regions of the world. An examination will be made of governmental measures utilized by major trading nations that are generally perceived to have primary impacts on world trade in grains, oilseeds and their products. The analyses will encompass (1) flow pattern of trade in grains, oilseeds and oilseed products; (2) assessment of foreign agricultural policy and/or trade policy changes on U.S. exports of grains, oilseeds and oilseed products; and (3) evaluations of the impact of changes in the value of the dollar on U.S. exports of grains, oilseeds and oilseed products.

Action Officer: RG Cragle

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Illinois MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-78936 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0002, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREALS AND OILSEEDS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

L.D. Hill, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (ILLU-05-371) Start: 10/78 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: To identify quality factors and determine their economic significance to producers, marketers, and odd users of grains. To measure and evaluate changes in quality of grain between points in the marketing channels from producer through the final user, domestic and foreign. Propose and evaluate alternative marketing systems that provide incentives for maintaining original quality throughout the grain marketing channels, domestic and foreign.

APPROACH: Determine chemical and physical properties of grains and their economic importance. Relate these properties to value and price. Installation of mechanical samplers in destination ports will permit comparisons of quality among ports and countries of origin. Grading standards and procedures in major exporting countries will be compared for their effect on destination quality. Using information from this and related research alternative grades and standads will developed and their effects on quality, prices, and costs will be compared. Standards for measuring brittleness will be developed and used evaluate variety and handling effect on grain breakage.

Action Officer: RG Cragle

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Illinois MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-78984 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0003, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

W.W. Cochrane, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, Dept. of Agriculture & Applied Economics, *St. Paul, Minnesota* 55101 (MIN-14-065) Start: 10/78 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: Measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad; identify those policy problems still existing or associated with the 1977 Act and analyze and evaluate new policy alternatives which could be considered for future legislative development.

APPROACH: The project will focus on the identification, measurement, and evaluation of impact of the grain reserve program on farmers and consumers. The first step will be to collect data on program operations and procedures. Secondary data will be obtained from the USDA. Primary data will be generated by surveys of farmers. As these data are collected, the operation of the reserve program will be monitored. This information will provide a basis for estimating the impact of the reserve operation of farm and retail prices. The actual and potential interrelationships between the operation of the U.S. grain reserve program and those of various foreign nations will be investigated. Finally, efforts will be made to analyze farmer participation in the U.S. grain reserve program.

Action Officer: KA Houston

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Minnesota MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-79105 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0004, ASSESSING TECHNOLOGY IMPACTS

J.L. Gilles, University of Missouri, Columbia Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Rural Sociology, *130 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri* 65201 (MO-00236) Start: 04/79 End: 12/83

OBJECTIVES: Develop and test a methodology for assessing social impacts of changes in Agricultural technology; test methodology in 1 or more Missouri sites evaluating the impacts of a governmental regulation and impacts of improved livestock in LDC's. Short term objectives to develop bibliographies on technology assessment and small ruminants, analyze data on energy use, and study effects of crop specialization.

APPROACH: Compilation of bibliography on technology assessment, review of work on small ruminant production and production of sourcebooks. Analysis of survey data from Meramac region and FEA state level data to determine social implications of energy use. Analysis of data from Montana on crop specialization. Studies of technological change in Missouri and in 4 LDC sites.

Action Officer: WH Pfander

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Missouri MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-79020 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0005, GLOBAL MARKET SURVEY, TEXTILES AND APPAREL

R. Green, Kurt Salmon Associates, *New York, New York* Start: 09/78 End: 03/80

Set of 53 country market surveys for textile and apparel products completed under the auspices of textile and apparel export expansion program.

Action Officer: J Dowling
Telephone: 377-5153

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of Domestic Business Development, Office of Textiles

SSIE No. EE-649 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0006, DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR EXPORT BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

M.R. Czinkota, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, College of Administrative Science, *1775 College Rd., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 Start: 03/80 End: 08/80

Investigation of the export behavior of small and medium-sized firms in the U.S.

Action Officer: J Moose

Telephone: 377-4125

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of Export Development, Office of Export Planning & Evaluation
SSIE No. EE-648 FY-80: Funds Unknown

10.0007, POSSIBLE AGREEMENTS WITH NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Unknown, National Planning Assn., *1606 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 Start: 06/79 End: 07/81

The project will study the desirability of entering into trade liberalization agreements with Canada and Mexico which would promote the economic growth of the United States and those countries. This study is mandated by Section 1104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Action Officer: R Hamaschlag
Telephone: 377-4486

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of International Econ. Policy & Research
SSIE No. EE-651 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0008, RELATIVE PRICES AND QUANTITIES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN MACHINERY

I. Kravis, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *261 Madison Ave., New York, New York* 10016 Start: 00/78 End: 06/80

Relative export prices and trade.

Action Officer: L Fidas
Telephone: 377-3066

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of International Econ. Policy & Research, Office of International Economic Research
SSIE No. EE-650 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0009, SOME TRADE IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

A. Wrigley, 3001 Old Dominion Blvd., Alexandria, VA 22305, Start: 02/79 End: 04/79

Study seeks to identify effects of international (metric) standardization on U.S. exports of building products.

Action Officer: H Grayson
Telephone: 377-3575

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of International Econ. Policy & Research, Office of International Finance & Investment
SSIE No. EE-652 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0010, FOREIGN TAX INTEGRATION AND THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER

R. Blough, 3700 Dulwich Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20906, Start: 10/78 End: 11/79

This study examines the different methods of integrating corporate shareholder income taxes. It then examines the partial integration systems used in the UK, West Germany, France and Canada. Finally it evaluates the effects of these integration systems on international comparative tax burdens and their effect on domestic and foreign investment within those tax jurisdictions.

Action Officer: JC Wagner
Telephone: 377-4471

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of International Econ. Policy & Research, Office of International Finance & Investment
SSIE No. EE-653 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0011, THE LAW OF THE SEA NEGOTIATIONS - A COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE TREATY ARTICLES

J.N. Moore, University of Virginia, Center for Oceans Law & Policy, *Charlottesville, Virginia* 22903 (R/L-1) Start: 00/78 End: 07/80

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this project is to develop a comprehensive analysis of the negotiating process and the draft treaty articles produced by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Contributors to the project will include most of the major participants in the negotiating process itself - diplomats and scholars from around the world. Special provision is made for many individual comments and the inclusion of differing interpretations.

HOW INFORMATION WILL BE APPLIED: The resulting commentaries will be published in book form as a semi-authoritative guide to the contemporary development of the law of the sea. Whether or not a final treaty is produced by the Conference and widely ratified by the member states, the negotiations are already being embodied in various forms of national enactments. Accordingly, an interpretation of the treaty articles in the negotiating context should be useful as a major source of authority for the oceans law of the future.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-3832 FY-78: $35,000

10.0012, RESEARCH IN OCEAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

W.T. Burke, University of Washington, School of Law, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 (R/MS-1) Start: 00/78 End: 00/80

OBJECTIVES: 1. To provide assistance to decision-makers who have responsibility for enforcement of national and international ocean laws. 2. To conduct research to identify the major contemporary legal policy problems of enforcement, examine alternative policies to meet these problems, describe various policy choices, appraise the consequences of these choices, and make recommendations for improvement in enforcement law. 3. Previous publication on this subject will be substantially revised to reflect this research. 4. To provide significant research experience for graduate law students who would be employed to assist in research required. This objective would be achieved by employing LL.M. students as research assistants or associates.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: Resource Management. Extensions of coastal state jurisdiction over living and non-living resources are placing far greater responsibility upon the enforcement component of resource management. Heightened environmental awareness may also result in expansion of enforcement function in port and coastal areas. The policy problems stemming from these developments require identification and analysis in order that common interests can be recognized and protected. Discussion of trends in decision leading to suitable recommendations would assist in improving enforcement systems.

Manpower Development. Research experience for students of law and marine affairs would complement formal classroom work in enforcement and add a useful dimension to training of selected students.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-3859 FY-78: $9,500

10.0013, OCEAN POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCE STRATEGY

R.B. Bilder, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Law, *Agriculture Hall, Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (R/PS-24) Start: 00/78 End: 08/81

OBJECTIVE: To analyze and assess developments relating to natural resource issues at the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. This will be done in the context of global natural resource problems and proposed strategies, with a view toward achieving more rational and consistent resource policies both for ocean and global resources. Among the questions to be examined are: what assessment can be made as to provisions in the proposed LOS treaty concerning continental shelf, fishery and seabed resources?; would alternative approaches to these problems make more sense from the standpoint of long-term global natural resource strategy?; what precedent is the treaty approach likely to set on the evolution of a more general global natural resource strategy?; and if international solutions to ocean resource problems are so difficult, what are the prospects for solving other types of international resource problems?

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: This information will be of assistance in negotiations concerning resource issues at - or arising out of - the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference. Also benefiting from this study will be governments and international organizations seeking: to develop ways of handling other, broader natural resource issues; to construct conse-

tent global natural resources strategy; and to forge institutions capable of achieving those goals. This study will also benefit students as the information will be used in university courses bearing on Law of the Sea, international natural resource issues, other international law problems and oceanography.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-3875 FY-78: $34,915

10.0014, GREAT LAKES INTERNATIONAL TRADE - HINTERLAND SERVED AND SHIPPERS' ROUTE OPTIONS

E. Schenker, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Campus, School of Business Admin., *Pearse Hall, Room 107, Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 53201 (R/PS-25) Start: 00/78 End: 06/80

OBJECTIVES: To provide information that will promote knowledgeable decision-making on both the planning and operational levels among those responsible for the future of Great Lakes ports. Specifically: 1. To compile origin/destination (O/D) information for the international movement of goods through Great Lakes ports and for international movements to and from the Great Lakes' 19-state hinterland (using tapes from the Bureau of Census Survey of Domestic and International Transportation of U.S. Foreign Trade). 2. To develop and calibrate a model of shipper choice for cargo routing of overseas trade. 3. To use information obtained to identify any significant strengths and weaknesses of Great Lakes ports in terms of shipment characteristics and their impacts.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: This information will be of immediate benefit to Great Lakes port managers and to port, local, state and regional planners. Recent technological changes have had dramatic consequences for many Great Lakes ports. Managers are faced with major decisions regarding the port's futures and have little information upon which to base those decisions. Commodity flow data, O/D analyses and hinterland definitions developed under this project should help them. This information will also be of use and interset to the shipping industry.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office
SSIE No. GBP-3879 FY-78: $22,311

10.0015, WATER QUALITY RESEARCH PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

K.H. Mancy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Environmental Chemistry, *Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (K609A-050) Start: 01/75 End: 12/79

OBJECTIVE: The PL480 research addresses the impacts of the Aswan High Dam on water quality in Lake Nasser and downstream portions of the Nile River. These water quality impacts are measured in terms of physical, chemical, and biological parameters. In human terms, impacts on agriculture, public health, and socioeconomic effects are also being examined. During 1975 and 1976, a country-wide water quality monitoring network along the River Nile and Lake Nasser was established. This network is supplemented by special functional surveys which include plankton, benthos, hydrophytes, and fisheries. The scientific information is being fed to an environmental information storage and retrieval system, called the Nile Data Bank. Public health impacts studies have been solely concerned with the effects of changes in water resources on parasitic diseases in rural Egypt. Agricultural impacts studies are based on laboratory and field assessment of the effects of changes in water quality with current and projected developments on Egyptian agricultural productivity. Socioeconomic impacts studies are concerned with the assessment of alternative development strategies on environmental effects useful to the decision maker.

PROGRESS: Scientific reports covering the various sub-project results were presented in the United States in September 1978 and a final report on the Public Health Sub-project was published as an EPA report in January 1979. Other final reports will follow. Project has been extended for an additional two years.

Action Officer: WM Sanders
Telephone: 404-546-3171

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research & Development, Environmental Research Lab.
SSIE No. GMA-8334 FY-79: $1,500 TOTAL COST: $3,509,000

10.0016, DEVELOPMENT OF A "MODEL" FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN EGYPT

S. El Hommossani, Matariah Center for the Mentally Retarded, *Cairo, Egypt* (19-P-58501-F-01) Start: 09/79 End: 09/82

Comprehensive investigation of current and potential vocational training areas for the mentally retarded. Further development of activities conducted under previous project, including validation of screening tests. Development of model for measurement scales in cooperation with program in U.S. Conduct an international seminar concerning implementation of model. The studies will provide baseline for opening new vocational areas and to provide model for other Arab countries.

Action Officer: LD Reed
Telephone: 245-0796

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, National Inst. of Handicapped Research
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. EB-968 $159,406

10.0017, DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL WORK EVALUATION SYSTEM IN EGYPT

H. Barrada, Ministry of Social Affairs, *Cairo, Egypt* (19-P-58500-F-01) Start: 09/79 End: 08/84

This project is to develop a system of vocational (work) evaluation in Egypt and relate it to the vocational (work) evaluation system in the U.S.A. There would be an exchange of instruments developed in the U.S.A. and Egypt with each country testing out instruments of the other for cross cultural modifications necessary and for modification of each country's system based on experience with instruments of the other country. This project will establish a Material Development Center similar to the University of Wisconsin and develop the foundation for Egyptian curricula in work evaluation that can be used to train professional workers in this new discipline. Also experience in this project can be used to strengthen U.S.A. training programs for work evaluators.

Action Officer: NE Acree
Telephone: 245-0567

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, National Inst. of Handicapped Research
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. EB-969 $323,571

10.0018, TESTING NEW METHODS FOR EXTENDING FAMILY USE OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES IN YUGOSLAVIA

K. Boh, Univerza v Ljubljani, Inst. of Sociology & Philosophy, *CanKarjeva 1, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia* (18-P-00366-F-01) Start: 09/79 End: 03/81

This project will develop and test methods of reaching families and individuals in need of services. The objectives are to determine (a) how the family adapts under the pressure of modernization and social change; (b) the knowledge and attitudes of families toward social rehabilitation and other community services and the extent to which they are used; (c) why some families use these services and others do not; and (d) testing methods employed by social service and rehabilitation agencies in reaching and developing the competence of the family and members in using community resources.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, Office of Planning Research & Evaluation
SSIE No. EB-965 FY-79: $75,000

10.0019, CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR AND ACHIEVEMENT IN THREE CULTURES

H.W. Stevenson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Center for Human Growth & Development, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (R01 MH 33259-01) Start: 09/79 End: 08/80

Observational records are made of teacher-student interaction and other activities in the classrooms of 400 first- and 400 6th-graders in elementary schools in Taiwan, Japan, and the United States. The study seeks (a) to ascertain similarities and differences in classroom behavior in the three cultures, and (b) to relate classroom behavior to children's level of achievement. Special attention is paid to children with reading

disabilities. If, as has been suggested, children with reading disabilities are not found in Taiwan and Japan, comparisons between groups of children of low, average, and high achievement would be made. The goal is to understand the relevance of cultural differences in children's experiences in school for scholastic success.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-33259-1 FY-79: $62,380

10.0020, FAMILY LIFE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

C.M. Super, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Education, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (R01 MH 33281-01) Start: 07/79 End: 06/80

This proposal requests support from July 1979 through December 1981 for the purpose of completing the analysis of interdisciplinary studies on child development and family life in a rural African community. The psychological ethnography which will result should serve as an important ethnographic resource and as a force for the decentration of current psychological theory in response to research with non-Western peoples. Field work for this project lasted for three years (1972-1975), and a variety of ethnographic, observational and testing procedures were used to address quantitatively issues of theoretical importance to social scientists and also to gain the formal and informal knowledge of Kipsigis culture necessary to maximize the validity of our interpretations of the data. The specific domains of interest include child care and socialization practices and values, social and cognitive development from birth to late childhood, the dynamic relationships of these areas to the social and material functioning of the larger community, and the process of culture change in this and neighboring communities. The result should be a firmer base than is presently available for understanding human development in its social context.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-33281-1 FY-79: $33,506

10.0021, SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN A VILLAGE

M.J. Leaf, University of Texas, Dallas Campus, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Box 688, Richardson, Texas* 75080 (R03 MH 33436-01) Start: 06/79 End: 05/80

In the summer of 1978, a partial restudy was conducted of a village in Panjab, India, first studied in 1964-66. The two studies mark the beginning and the end of the period of the "green revolution", involving significant and pervasive change in the village. The restudy involved updating the main published account of the earlier study (Leaf 1972) by reviewing it with villagers, obtaining histories of major changes conducting a new census/socioeconomic survey, and obtaining a copy of the new land records.

The immediate purpose for which funds are requested is to collate and analyze the data collected, utilizing a system of computer manipulation that was developed for the first study. The new data file will provide complete demographic and managerial/economic profiles of each villager and household, and will link each household to its predecessor in the first file. In order of increasing generality, this file will permit the major changes in the intervening period to be identified; permit the strategies that presently sustain them to be identified; and permit a precise analysis of the relationship between personal and familiar strategies, and overall systematic change.

The conceptualization of resources, strategies, decision-making units, and cultural/social systems are as defined in the 1972 monograph. The most general goal of the present study is to extend and support that theoretical and methodological system and to prepare the way for a final restudy that will focus still more closely on the analysis of individual choice.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-33436-1 FY-79: $8,670

10.0022, SECOND PHASE OF A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT TO DEVELOP IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS

I. Rootman, World Health Org., *1221 Ave. Appia, Geneva 27, Switzerland* (ADM 281-79-0018) Start: 09/79 End: 09/80

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this project are (1) to develop general guidelines and procedures for the application of the methodology for community analysis and planning developed in the current collaborative project to other interested countries; (2) to study the process of implementation of community and country planning in the original three countries; and (3) to develop a report on the detailed procedures for tracking ("monitoring") the implementation of plans in these three countries over an extended period of time.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: The Contractor shall develop mechanisms for disseminating methodology and information regarding the study and design of community responses to alcohol-related problems. The sources of the material shall be the experience of the three countries in the WHO collaborative project. These shall be analyzed and synthesized into a generic process that can be utilized on a worldwide basis by both developed and less-developed countries to implement specific community response study and planning strategies. The results shall be communicated to representatives of other interested countries through documents and personal contacts. The Contractor shall also encourage, facilitate, and monitor the processes evolving in each country for implementing the plans developed on the basis of community problems. Protocols shall be developed for monitoring these processes. Data gathering activities shall be undertaken in accord with the protocols. Evaluation techniques shall be constructed that are appropriate for use in the original three countries with interventions that are implemented as a result of the community response study. The Contractor shall participate in various country meetings representing the collaborative team and provide information regarding the evaluation methods as appropriate.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism

SSIE No. 1MZ-1851 FY-79: $49,500

10.0023, JOB CONDITIONS, OCCUPATION, AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE

R.A. Karasek, Columbia University, School of Engineering & Applied Science, Dept. of Industrial Engineering & Operations Research, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (R01 OH 00906-01) Start: 07/79 End: 06/80

The object of this research is to examine U.S. data on cardiovascular disease and job conditions for associations similar to those recently obtained by these researchers in cross-sectional and prospective analysis of Swedish national data. Those findings confirmed the relationship between C.V.D. and psychosocial job characteristics using a previously untested model of job psychological strain development based on job decision latitude (low) and psychological job demands. These same job characteristics have been previously shown to be stress-related in both U.S. data and Swedish data based on comparable populations and survey instruments.

We propose to examine five major U.S. data bases including information on job characteristics and C.V.D. or C.H.D.: The H.I.S. (1972); H.E.S. (1960-62); H.A.N.E.S. (1970-75); the Western Collaborative Study; and the Framingham Study. While data measuring job characteristics is generally weak in all existing large scale U.S. C.V.D.-C.H.D. data bases, the above surveys do contain either limited direct measures of the relevant job characteristics or detailed U.S. Census Occupational Codes (382 categories). These codes can be used to indirectly assess job condition impacts with the help of job characteristic-occupation data in three national U.S. working condition surveys (1969, 1972, 1977). The U.S. data bases also allow isolation of the unique contribution of job conditions to C.V.D. risk, through multivariate control for conventional risk factors (especially age, smoking, serum cholesterol, type A behavior and socioeconomic status). It should be noted that our model, based on work environment conditions, represents an alternative psycho-social mechanism of disease development to that implied by current "Type A" behavior research (based on personality characteristics). Also, previous U.S. and Swedish findings based on the model have not substantially weakened when socioeconomic status is controlled.

The presently available U.S. data probably cannot provide the final assessment of job-related C.H.D. risk. Our proposal makes maximum use of the extensive existing data resources, and should provide a basis of more exact data collection instruments in the future. Our project output will include a recommended job analysis instrument.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, National Inst. for Occupational Safety & Health

SSIE No. 1OH-906-1 FY-79: $114,588

10.0024, LIFE COURSES OF FEMALE YOUTH IN CAIRO, EGYPT

J. Gulick, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, Carolina Population Center, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (R01 HD 12403-01) Start: 09/79 End: 08/83

The objective of the proposed research is to analyze the determinants of girls' educational achievement and the direct and indirect effects of this achievement on labor force participation, age at marriage and reproductive behavior. The subject population will be Egyptian girls and their parents.

The study will elucidate a variety of socialization processes in society undergoing development and change.

Action Officer: DE Clark
Telephone: 301-496-5481

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-12403-1 FY-79: $90,727 TOTAL COST: $316,634

10.0025, OWN-CHILDREN FERTILITY ESTIMATES BY MARITAL DURATION

R.D. Retherford, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, East West Center, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (R01 HD 12634-01) Start: 09/79 End: 08/80

The objective of this research is to estimate birth rates by age and duration since first marriage in Korea (based on the 1975 Census) and the United States (based on the 1970 Census) and to use these rates to analyze fertility differentials and trends. The estimates are derived by means of a new extension of the own-children method of fertility estimation.

Rates are estimated for each of the 15 calendar years previous to census enumeration, as well as for groups of calendar years. The detailed age-duration-specific birth rates are aggregated to age-specific ever-marital birth rates and to duration-specific birth rates. The duration-specific rates are aggregated to an ever-marital total fertility rate (EMTFR), which provides a convenient and concise synthetic measure of completed family size for ever-married women.

Estimates are produced not only at the national level but also for geographic subdivisions and by selected socioeconomic characteristics asked in the census, most notably rural-urban residence, education, and occupation.

The own-children estimates of age-duration-specific fertility by geographic subdivision and socioeconomic characteristics are used in combination with earlier own-children and other estimates of age-specific fertility and marital fertility to analyze fertility differentials and trends.

Results of the study should prove useful to health planners for evaluating and improving the effectiveness of family planning programs in different geographic areas and among different socioeconomic groups.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-12634-1 FY-79: $24,011

10.0026, APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH - EGYPT

Unknown, Academy of Scientific Research & Technology, *101 Kasr El Eini St., Cairo, Egypt* (263-0016) Start: 00/77 End: 00/80

Project is aimed at improving the management of Egyptian applied research carried out through the Academy of Scientific Research, the National Research Council, and associated universities, research institutes, etc. It hopes to make scientific research significantly more responsive to a) end-users and b) national development goals.

Research Support may be tendered in such areas as plant production, animal and fisheries research, soil and water resources, the environment, petroleum and minerals, energy, industry and transportation.

Large-scale "demonstration projects", interdisciplinary and interagency include food and nutrition, biogas, and dry land crops.

AID provides technical assistance, equipment, training and related assistance. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation cooperate with AID in implementation. A high-level Egyptian-American Consultative Committee oversees the project. Planning for Phase II is underway.

Action Officer: EN Pike
Telephone: 202-632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GI-899 FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $8,100,000

10.0027, STUDY OF THE MACHAKOS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (MIDP) IN KENYA

L.R. Meyers, 143 N. Sunset Drive, Ithaca, New York 14850, (AID/DSAN-C-0212) Start: 11/79 End: 12/80

The study consists of two parts. Part I is an in-depth case study of the MIDP. The objective is to document the experience gained from the implementation of a major integrated rural development project in semi-arid area of Kenya and to analyze this experience in terms of: a) designing, administering, and implementing integrated project in semi-arid areas; b) understanding the linkages between these types of projects and the socioeconomic settings in which they are implemented; c) looking at the services delivery system at the micro-level, as well as the nature of the benefits delivered; and d) documenting the relationship between the local peoples' attitudes (i.e., how do the participants perceive the benefits) and the implementation of the project. Part II, on the other hand, will involve the contractor in designing an analytical framework for monitoring and evaluating the impact of the MIDP on its intended beneficiaries.

Action Officer: J North
Telephone: 703-235-8918

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-900 FY-80: $33,210 TOTAL COST: $33,210

10.0028, USE OF MOBILE SKILL TRAINING UNITS IN MOROCCO

M. Radovic, Experience Inc., *1725 K St. N.W., Suite 312, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (AID/SOD/PDC-C-0185) Start: 08/79 End: 09/79

The objective was to determine the desirability and feasibility of introducing mobile skill training units for expanding vocational training into the rural areas of Morocco.

The approach was to explore the need for skill development in areas not presently served or reached by the existing vocational system, determine that there is an effective demand for mobile units as a new and efficient training mode, make sure that the deployment of mobile units in the countryside and remote areas does not represent insurmountable logistical problems due to the lack of necessary infrastructure, and, finally, assess the experience of the pilot project with two mobile units now operated by the Office of Vocational Training and Promotion of Employment in the Ministry of Labor.

Current plans are to design a project which will incorporate recommendations cited in Radovic's report with the chief goal of reaching the rural areas with vocational training skills instruction.

Action Officer: AM Domidion
Telephone: 202-632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-901 FY-79: $12,000

10.0029, BASIC EDUCATION IN EGYPT

W. Robinson, Human Resources Management Inc., *1101 30th St. N.W., Suite 301, Washington, District of Columbia* 20007 (AID-/AFR-C-1198) Start: 04/79 End: 08/79

The purpose of this joint Egyptian-American survey is to describe the goals and objectives of basic education and to evaluate the appropriateness of those goals and objectives given Egypt's current and future state of development needs. The survey also is to determine the problems and constraints in meeting the appropriate goals and objectives. The focus of the survey is on the basic education sector in Egypt, but includes necessary analysis for the various elements of preparatory, secondary and higher education systems as they interrelate with and influence programs in basic education.

A joint Egyptian-American team conducted a survey that took approximately ten weeks in Egypt to complete. The joint team evaluated existing data and studies and designed and conducted other supplemental studies and investigations which were necessary to assure the adequacy and accuracy of the available data related to the Egyptian educational system. The joint team made selective visits, conducted interviews, and had discussions with educational leaders, teachers and other personnel and community leaders in selected urban and rural areas of Egypt to obtain specific data and views on the actual operation of the schools; on performance of the personnel in the system; and on the perceptions of the users and community.

Action Officer: T McDonough
Telephone: 632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-902 FY-79: $144,000

10.0030, POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND FERTILITY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

B.S. Lee, Research Triangle Inst., *P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina* 27709 (AID/OTR-C-1769) Start: 09/79 End: 12/80

This study has two phases -- namely, 1) the development and 2) the testing of a model and methodology suitable for application in developing countries. The model is intended to help policy makers assess better the influence of rural-urban migration on migrant fertility and, thereby, understand the tendency of migrants to have significantly lower fertility than their rural population of origin. Two hypotheses are suggested: 1) The personal or family characteristics which influence people to migrate also influence their fertility behavior; and 2) The urban environment is the key factor in lower migrant fertility rates.

The model will be developed through the use of individual data on migration and pregnancy histories available through the 1974 Korean World Fertility Survey. The model will be applied in three countries of different geographic regions and stages of economic development to insure its general adaptability and to test further the major hypotheses on migrant fertility.

Current funding is for the first phase of the study, the evaluation of the results of which will determine the scope and funding of the second phase. The first phase is scheduled to be completed in December 1980.

Action Officer: E Chetwynd
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-903 FY-79: $148,000

10.0031, URBAN FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PRACTICES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

R. Bahl, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs, Dept. of Economics, *Huntington Hall, Syracuse, New York* 13210 (AID/OTR-147-79-83) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

This is a state-of-the-art study of the urban fiscal management and planning practices in developing countries. Particular attention is being given in the study to intermediate-sized cities, the structure of local government and its relationship to higher levels of government structure, budget structure and practices, and the relationship of economic variables to revenue projections and expenditure commitments. The study will review relevant literature and experience, identify and analyze various approaches and techniques, and will suggest possible field activities and criteria for AID consideration.

This study is a part of an interregional research and development project, Urban Financial Management, which is concerned with developing the financial and other resources needed to provide essential services at the local level in an efficient and equitable manner. The state-of-the-art study is scheduled to be completed in December 1979.

Action Officer: WR Milner
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-904 FY-79: $9,870

10.0032, REGIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES

B. Fountain, Urban Resources Consultants Inc., *1025 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20005 (AID/DS/OTR-C-0015) Start: 04/79 End: 12/79

The objective of this research activity is to determine the applicability, availability, and accessibility of technology to developing countries which can be used in development programs in water and sanitation. Because of the increasing emphasis on the application of science and technology to address the problems of development, this study is to focus on patents, proprietary processes, and technological methods specific to water supply, waste disposal, and sanitation. It is to assess their relevance and acc. sibility for developing countries and then provide guidelines for their use in developing water and sanitation projects in urban fringe and rural areas.

A review of the literature on urban rural water supplies and sewage systems will be completed, and experience in the use of various technologies and methodologies in providing these services will be explored. Issues are to be delineated and strategies will be suggested. The guidelines will be tested in one country, at least; probably, in Bolivia.

The results of this study will inform participants in the forthcoming International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade, including AID and other international assistance agencies and administrators and technicians in developing countries. The study is scheduled to be completed in December 1979.

Action Officer: JW Dickey
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-905 FY-79: $167,223

10.0033, SMALL URBAN CENTERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

A. Southall, African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1450 Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, (AID/OTR-147-79-23) Start: 01/79 End: 07/79

This activity consists of the preparation for publication of two manuscripts: 1) An edited distillation (about 450 pages) of the papers presented at the Research Conference on Small Urban Centers in Rural Development in Africa (which was held in Madison, Wisconsin, in November 1978) and an introductory chapter relating those papers to the state-of-the-art and to related field activities sponsored by AID and its Office of Urban Development; and 2) a bibliography (about 150 pages and containing more than 1700 entries) of published materials related to small urban centers and rural development in Africa, with an introduction and indexes by subject, place and author.

These manuscripts are scheduled to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press early in 1980. The publications will be useful for AID field projects in rural and regional development in Africa and elsewhere and will be an important contribution to the state-of-the-art.

Action Officer: E Chetwynd
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-906 FY-79: $9,915

10.0034, POLLUTION RESEARCH - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT - TUNISIA

Unknown, Ministry of National Economy, Laboratoire Centrale, *Tunisia* (664-0300) Start: 00/77 End:

One component of the Science and Technology Development project is AID assistance in the creation of a pollution research laboratory in the industrialized port city of Gabes. Information will be gathered on the degree of pollution caused by local industries and the findings will form the basis for coordinated national policy and regulations. From this experience, new laboratories will be established in other industrial cities.

Action Officer: EN Pike
Telephone: 202-632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-907 FY-79: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $359,000

10.0035, NEW LANDS FEASIBILITY STUDY - EGYPT - 0108

L. Hesser, Pacific Consultants International, *2020 K St. N.W., Suite 410, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (AID/NE-C-1645) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

PROBLEM: Insufficient knowledge exists with regard to the economic, social and technical feasibility of the settlement of Egyptian farmers on lands beside the Nile Delta which are currently in various stages of settlement.

APPROACH: By use of social, technical and economic analyses identify a number of different options which would lead to the orderly, productive settlement of lands adjacent to the Nile Delta. The analyses should provide answers to questions concerning the economic, technical and social feasibility of the various options identified.

Action Officer: R Morrow
Telephone: 202-632-8586

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-908 FY-79: $400,000 TOTAL COST: $400,000

10.0036, RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM - EGYPT

Unknown, Mitre Corp., *1820 Dolley Madison Blvd., McLean, Virginia* 22101 (263-0106) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

The project is designed to study renewable energy potential in Egypt, and will be executed by a team of seven persons from USAID, DOE, and MITRE. The study includes the following elements: (a) analysis of renewable energy resources; (b) examination of renewable energy projects funded by international donors; (c) identification of institutional support capability for development and utilization of renewable energy resources; (d) identification of projected end-user energy demands which can be met by renewable energy, and potential energy technologies to meet those demands; (e) review of technical, social, and health feasibilities for solar heating domestic water to curb schistosomiasis.

Action Officer: EN Pike
Telephone: 202-632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GI-910 FY-79: $200,000

10.0037, TECHNICAL SERVICES/FEASIBILITY STUDIES II - SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY APPLICATIONS

Unknown, Solar Energy Research Inst., *1536 Cole Blvd., Golden, Colorado* 80401 (276-0005) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

The Solar and Wind Energy Applications project in the Syrian Arab Republic is designed to make a preliminary assessment of possible solar and wind energy electrical generation, with emphasis on remote site application. Recommendations for a program of action for a solar energy research center will be made considering applied research and demonstration projects in the context of strategy development. The equipment will be assessed and a long-term technical assistance plan will be developed with focus on laboratory requirements.

Action Officer: EN Pike
Telephone: 202-632-8164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. GI-911 FY-79: $22,000

10.0038, FOREIGN LABOR AND CAPITAL COSTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BALANCE OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

J.E. Jacobsen, Georgia Inst. of Technology, Graduate School, *225 North Ave. N.W., Atlanta, Georgia* 30332 (NSG 3297) Start: 06/79 End: 12/79

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Admin., Lewis Research Center

SSIE No. GH-19506 FY-79: $22,306

10.0039, THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AN URBAN JAPANESE COMMERCIAL NEIGHBORHOOD - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

T.C. Bestor, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Stanford, California* 94305 (BNS79-10179) Start: 06/79 End: 05/81

Focusing on small family-firms in Japan, this study will examine the social organization, social dynamics and cultural system of its urban entrepreneurial middle class. The study will pursue three closely related lines of inquiry: 1) the integration of economic and non-economic factors affecting the operations of small firms and the interpenetration of economic relationships with other local ties, groups, and activities; 2) patterns of individual mobility within the apparent social and cultural stability of the entrepreneurial milieu; and 3) the cultural system of norms, values, understandings and interpretations underlying and motivating entrepreneurial social life and behavior. The broader issues that this empirical research will address concern the nature and significance of socio-cultural stability in the face of rapid and pervasive urbanization and economic change, the relationship between individual mobility and socio-cultural stability, and the significance of social and cultural diversity and variation in what has been commonly characterized as a highly homogeneous society and culture.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-590 FY-79: $5,575

10.0040, LEGAL CHANGE AND LAND USE IN MICRONESIA

W.H. Goodenough, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (BNS79-06266) Start: 06/79 End: 02/81

This research will provide a full description and analysis of the principles which govern modern land tenure practices in Palau, U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Three problems will be addressed: (1) discover the customary systems of Palauan land tenure; (2) analyze how the presence and use of imported legalistic systems affect the traditional rules under which people form land-based social, economic, and political relationships; and (3) assess current Palauan efforts to resolve conflicts engendered by the interaction of imported legalistic systems with their own unique cultural heritage. Problems of designing mixed legal systems are increasingly being encountered by emerging nations. This project will address the urgent task of recording the traditional land law while it is still possible to do so, and will also study the indigeneous social contexts in which mixed legal systems arise. The data will be significant to anthropologists interested in law and social change; meet Micronesian requests for such studies; and provide necessary information to U.S. administrators, judges and others who must deal with current land problems and economic development. Methodological emphases include: collection and analysis of oral land histories; the construction of decision-making models as to how disputes and entitlements to land were traditionally handled; participant observation; and analysis of written records.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-600 FY-79: $54,966

10.0041, DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF BADE AND NGIZIM

R.G. Schuh, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Linguistics, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (BNS79-10368) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This project will produce studies on the Bade and Ngizim languages, two relatively undocumented languages of the Chadic family spoken in northeastern Nigeria. The specific studies envisioned are (1) an Ngizim-English dictionary and English-Ngizim vocabulary, (2) a Bade reference grammar, (3) texts and Bade and Ngizim with English translations and notes, and (4) a comparative study of Bade and Ngizim phonology and verb morphology. The dictionary will include about 1800 entries with extensive examples, grammatical information, and cross-referencing for semantics and form. The grammar will cover traditional aspects of language structure (phonology, noun and verb morphology, basic sentence types, etc.). It will also try to anticipate specific questions of comparative Chadicists and language typologists by giving especially thorough documentation in areas known to be of interest. The comparative study will incorporate not only Ngizim and the Bade dialect in the grammar, but also other dialects of Bade as well as another language (Duwai) for which material is also available. The total output of the project will be a thorough documentations of one Chadic subgroup, which will serve as a base both for comparative Chadic and Afro-Asiatic studies as well as general linguistic research.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-611 FY-79: $11,803

10.0042, THE STATE'S ROLE IN UNPLANNED SOCIAL CHANGE IN AN ARAGONESE VILLAGE, 1950 TO 1975

S. Harding, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (BNS79-14073) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

This project represents the last stage of a larger research project on the reorganization of the productive and political systems of an Aragonese village (Ibieca, Huesca province) between 1950 and 1975, and on the role of policies and programs of Spanish governmental agencies in that reorganization. The investigator will gather and analyze more extensive information on the implementation of several state policies in the Huesca countryside and on certain political ramifications of village productive relations, information that has only recently become readily available due to the change in political regime in Spain. She will also collect further information on developments since the change in regime Research strategies include in-depth interviewing, examining government agency records and documents, and participant observation. In addition to providing a case study of change in village productive and political systems and analyzing the critical forms of indirect state intervention in that case, the larger project contributes to theories of social change on the local level, as well as to our understanding of the role of states in unplanned social change.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-626 FY-79: $24,325

10.0043, THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF MEANING IN A CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

D.F. Eickelman, New York University, Washington Square & University College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *421 1st Ave., New York, New York* 10012 (BNS79-07127) Start: 08/79 End: 01/82

The research will describe Omani cultural notions of civility and social differentiation and will analyze their transformations in the context of rapidly changing political and economic conditions. It involves the field study of two contrasting communities, a predominantly Ibadi Muslim and Arab town in Oman's "inner," Jabal Akhdar region, and religiously and ethnically diverse coastal town. Ethnographically, this research presents one of the first detailed accounts of the religious beliefs and practices, and notions of personal and social identity of the inhabitants of an Arab Gulf state. Theoretically, it is intended as a contribution to, and in part a constructive departure from, recent anthropological studies of cultural meanings by stressing the analytical implications of the social and economic contexts in which symbol systems are transmitted and reproduced. Finally, by drawing upon complementary prior field studies by the principal investigator in another Middle Eastern context, the proposed research will make possible a comprehensive comparative study of the changing relation of Islam to social orders and the limits inherent in its use as a religious and political ideology utilized to make sense of and to legitimate economic and social differentiation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-644 FY-79: $84,984

10.0044, HOUSEHOLD SYSTEMS AND DEMOGRAPHY - AN INDIAN CASE STUDY

A.T. Carter, University of Rochester, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, New York* 14627 (BNS79-06854) Start: 07/79 End: 12/81

This proposed research is concerned with the interrelations among household systems, demography, and development in a small community (population roughly 5000) near the industrial city of Poona, India. The primary sources of demographic data include a household census plus registers of birth, death and marriage. These are supplemented by registers of current rights in farm, residential and commercial property, a list of changes in farm holdings since 1955, and the principal investigator's own field notes. All of these materials were obtained by the principal investigator during fieldwork in India in 1976. The immediate aims of the study are to render the data listed above machine readable, to link the separate data sources, and to develop ways to elicit and represent household histories. The broader aim is to test two connected hypotheses: (1) That joint household systems are not inconsistent with late age at first marriage or low marital fertility and (2) That one by-product of certain development strategies, namely proletarianization, may have the effect of destroying constraints on fertility inherent in traditional household systems. Anthropological work on household systems is brought to bear on insights developed by demographers and historians to frame testable hypotheses concerning the effects of household condition and of position in household upon nuptuality, fertility, and mortality at the level of the individual and to relate those effects to societal-level rates of population growth.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-646 FY-79: $35,369

10.0045, DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION IN AGRARIAN ECONOMIES

C.A. Smith, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (BNS79-06844) Start: 05/79 End: 12/81

This research project is designed to gather data on the organization of production in several selected localities in Western Guatemala and to relate the data to models of economic growth in agrarian economies. Of the places to be investigated, each has similar factors of production available, but each differs with respect to location within and articulation by the regional market-distribution system. The primary objective is to demonstrate that the way in which marketing is instituted in an agrarian economy is a major determinant of its economic growth potential. The regional approach will permit the explanation of development or non-development in terms of economic variability within the region, and will help bridge the gap between microeconomic analyses of small rural communities and macroeconomic analyses of national development problems. In addition, the relation between production and marketing, the impact of world markets on rural producers, the degree to which market opportunity explains peasant economic behavior, and development prospects for Western Guatemala will be illuminated.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-649 FY-79: $52,500

10.0046, GENERATING MEANINGS FOR RULES - THE NECESSITY OF CONTEXTUAL CONTRAST IN HUMAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

R. Wagner, University of Virginia, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept.

of Anthropology, *Garrett Hall, Charlottesville, Virginia* 22903 (BNS78-08193) Start: 06/79 End: 11/80

This project will test the hypothesis that an adequate rendering of social structure of many societies must take into account a contextual contrast in the expression of meaning in social relationships. It is proposed that what anthropologists often treat as "ambivalences" or "tensions" within certain social relationships are reflections of the complexity of meaning in relationships which involve the expression of opposed symbols. The communication within the same social relationship of contrasting symbols may be carried out in different cultural contexts, such as between ceremonial/daily life contexts. It is proposed that an examination of such contextual contrasts will illuminate the process through which, for example, social units may be simultaneously allied and separated by expressions of sharing and exchanging within the same relationship. This research will examine and compare contextual contrasts in four different research sites in central New Ireland, Papua New Guinea. Variation across the four sites will be controlled for a number of cultural, historical, and environmental variables.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DZ-853 FY-79: $62,530

10.0047, PROCESSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL CHANGE - RESTUDY OF THE RUNGUS OF NORTHERN BORNEO

G.N. Appell, Brandeis University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *415 South St., Waltham, Massachusetts* 02154 (BNS78-15343) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This project will study the processes of emergent and imposed change and their consequences as manifested in Rungus society. The base line for this inquiry is research undertaken in the early 1960's. The theoretical perspective of the inquiry, "emergent structuralism," is that the social order is continually emergent. When changes in the social order become community concerns, steps are taken to legitimize the new social forms, i.e. roles, social groupings, or new rules transforming both. This encodes them into the domain of rules--the social structure. Similar processes are involved in deregulation--the shift of forms from the social to the opportunity structure. Critical to understanding emergent structuralism is the part played by ritual in reiterating or ignoring the social order, by ideology in informing action, and by incongruities and conflicts in the negotiation of new social orders. The processes of emergent structuralism become particularly well-delineated by imposed change. The initial changes must be adapted to and this sets up perturbations in other domains, all of which sharpens areas of conflict and incongruities. Changes among the Rungus involve land tenure, agricultural intensification, schooling, and religion. The consequences of these occur at all levels of society and particular attention will be paid to them. The overall goal is to determine processes of adaptation to change.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EA-299 FY-79: $43,255

10.0048, SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC APPROACHES TO SOCIAL STRUCTURE

J.M. Halpern, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Amherst, Massachusetts* 01002 (BNS78-13852) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This research will examine, over a two-year period, kinship structures and demographic patterns in a Serbian village. The data, with a time depth of two centuries, already collected and partly computer-processed, are based on written records and people's perceptions of their social system over time. This approach combines perspectives of historical demography and oral tradition. The project design builds on models and methodology (including computer programs) developed and published by the co-principal investigators. These are based on detailed analysis of the ethnographic background researched during 25 years.

Objectives involve linkage of multiple synchronic and diachronic computerized data sets (partly completed) which include individually recalled lineage groups and kin networks. In addition to individual and family-household cycles the research will focus on larger descent, neighborhood and inter-village links. These latter have not been well considered in historical demographic studies.

The work thus offers potential to significantly advance knowledge of European kinship systems and of methodology in historical demography. The first year will be devoted to refining an existing program of data linkage, developing models of kinship recall and processing existing and new data sources. The second year will see the completion of data processing, with analysis of research results and preparation of materials for publication.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EA-337 FY-79: $51,325

10.0049, A LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDY OF SOME AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGES

K.L. Hale, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics & Philosophy, *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (BNS79-13950) Start: 09/79 End: 02/82

Lexicographic resource materials, in the form of dictionaries with companion grammars, will be prepared for the Australian Aboriginal languages Warlpiri, Lardil and Linngithig. The work will incorporate all information which we possess concerning the morphophonology, syntactic behavior, semantics, dialectal distribution, etymology, and historiography of each lexical item included in the dictionaries. Of these categories of information, the most fully elaborated will be the syntactic and semantic. An important purpose of the work is to develop a model for the compilation of Australian dictionaries which can serve as sources of data for important research which must be done on the interaction between the syntax and the lexicon. Thus a major focus of attention will be the problem of formulating dictionary entries on the basis of which it will be possible to study the general principles which function to align the semantic arguments in the functional structures of predicators with the syntactic arguments in phrase structure. Descriptive treatments of smaller scope-lexical lists and grammatical sketches will be prepared for the Warlmanpa and Ngarluma languages, and the Arandic language-dialect complex.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EA-338 FY-79: $92,377

10.0050, HEALTH AND THE RURAL COSTA RICAN FAMILY - STRATEGIES AND ADAPTATION - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

V.A. Guess, University of California, San Francisco Campus, School of Medicine, Dept. of Anthropology, *551 Parnassus Ave., San Francisco, California* 94122 (BNS79-12312) Start: 07/79 End: 06/81

This research is an eighteen-month field study of the role of the family as a major health resource in a rural Costa Rican community. The primary objective is to determine the strategies and adaptations that develop within the family when biomedical health services become accessible. This process-oriented study is designed to reveal the effects that household composition, daily household activities, interactions among family members, and the stage in the domestic cycle of the household may have on the health of family members, on their definitions of health and ill-health, on strategies of health-seeking behavior, and on the socialization of health beliefs and practices. The results of the study hold the promise of practical application in developing countries where health is a major factor in national development as well as in disadvantaged communities of developed nations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EA-363 FY-79: $2,323

10.0051, THE USAGE OF LOCATION PARTICLES IN JAPANESE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

P.J. Wetzel, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Modern Languages Literatures & Linguistics, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (BNS79-09022) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This project is a sociolinguistic investigation of the Japanese "particles" or postpositions which mark location (e, ni, kara, de, and o, roughly equivalent to English 'to', 'in', 'from', 'at', and 'through'), with the aim of defining the precise factors that govern their use. The hypothesis is that the important factors governing the use of the location particles in Japanese include semantic features of the context, occurrence of other noun-particle combinations in the sentence, phonological features, and social stylistic characteristics of the communication event. Following Labov's methodology for sociolinguistic investigation, speech in natural situations will be taped and transcribed for statistical analysis.

This investigation should define the parameters of usage in the particle system of Japanese. Learners require this information if they are to comprehend native speakers and develop a sense of how the language works. The information provided by the investigation will, therefore, be used to develop a pedagogical treatment of the particles for learners. In addition, the study will help to establish an account of how stylistic ranges are marked and what features of the communicative situation affect speech choices in Japanese. The analysis will also provide evidence relevant to the choice among competing models of semantic and syntactic structure for describing the Japanese particles, and lexical class as a phenomenon.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EA-378 FY-79: $10,475

10.0052, CONSTRAINT ON ANAPHORA IN FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION - A STUDY OF 6 LANGUAGES

B. Lust, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, New York State College of Human Ecology, Dept. of Human Development & Family Studies, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (BNS78-25115) Start: 07/79 End: 12/80

This is a research program to study commonalities in first language acquisition in several different languages (English, Japanese, Hindi-Urdu, Sinhala, Syrian Arabic and Mandarin Chinese). The commonalities studied concern constraints on anaphora, where anaphora involves either (1) the relation between an antecedent and a null site, as in coordination reduction (e.g., Sam packed up and left home) or (2) the relation between an antecedent and a pronoun (e.g., Sam left home after he packed up).

Through use of an elicited imitation technique, a comprehension test, and natural speech sample analysis, the program evaluates the possible universality of, and the nature of, certain constraints which have been found previously in English and Japanese first language acquisition. These constraints involve the directionality of anaphora between an anaphoric site and its controller, and the optionality of redundancy reduction in these cases.

The languages studied differ systematically in basic word order (SVO, SOV, VSO) as well as in branching structure (whether right or left). These differences in language structure provide a test of possible universality of, and nature of, the considered constraints on first language acquisition.

The significance of the program is in terms of its possible demonstration of structural constraints on first language related to rules of semantic interpretation in universal grammar.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EA-388 FY-79: $50,000

10.0053, GAWAN KULA AS SYMBOLIC ACTION - STATUS-BUILDING AND TRANSACTION IN A REGIONAL EXCHANGE SYSTEM

N.D. Munn, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (BNS79-06184) Start: 10/79 End: 03/82

The aim of this research is to make in-depth study of the inter-island Kula trade ring as it operates on Gawa island in the northeast Massaim region of the Milne Bay District, Papua-New Guinea. This specialized examination is grounded in the investigator's recent more general study of Gawan society, and will be carried out over a period of eight to nine months research on the island. Questioning, observation and survey techniques will be used to explore the microdynamics of Kula transactions (including similarities to and differences from the Kula of other islands for which information based on contemporary research is now available), and the role of Kula in status-building in the essentially egalitarian Gawan polity. Kula will be studied as a system connecting intra- and inter-island orders, and as a form of symbolic action through which over time the successful actor constitutes himself as a man of standing with the attributes of influence. This research will contribute to the understanding of regional systems as well as to the more specific problem of Kula exchange as a system of material transactions focused in individual image-building and the creation of symbols of personal status.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EA-407 FY-79: $80,462

10.0054, ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN ESKIMO ARTS - PUBLICATION

N.H. Graburn, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (BNS79-17929) Start: 09/79 End: 05/80

This publication is the culmination of long-term research on the contemporary arts and politico-cultural contexts of the Canadian Eskimo. The work has two major aims: The first aim is to analyze the cultural-aesthetic and technical connections between the contemporary arts and: a) the traditional arts and technologies of the Inuit, b) the Inuit role and value systems, and c) the present market demands and the context of modern politico-ethnic consciousness. The second aim is to document and analyze the social-organizational and symbolic connections between the enclave "Fourth World" between changing Eskimo culture and their artistic output and Canada's exploitation of the Eskimos and their arts as "totemic" of its own national self image. The volume will also stress the methodologies of the diachronic anthropological study of individuals of a whole ethnic group of fifty communities, aesthetic parameters of Inuit and whites through anthropological experiments, key Inuit and white roles within and outside the North, and key personnel, communications media and public institutions of Canada itself.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EB-596 FY-79: $13,860

10.0055, THE BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS - THE CASE OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT IN ITALY

R.D. Putnam, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Center for International Affairs, *6 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SOC79-20004) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This small grant supports continued research on the creation of representative political institutions. The data collection funded in the first phase of this project centers on the new regional governments of Italy created in 1970. The analysis for the current project focuses on (1) the examination of panel data from panel surveys of Italian regional elites in order to isolate the nature and sources of individual-level political attitude change and stability over the 1970-1976 period: (2) the integration and analysis of individual-level data sets (based on surveys of regional "councillors"; other regional elites, and mass publics) and aggregate-level census and institutional level data, and (3) the continued analysis of data on regional budgets and regional planning in order to refine measures of institutional performance.

These activities bear on the larger purpose of the project of testing hypotheses about institution building and institutional effectiveness. In particular, this research assesses the linkage of institutionalization with levels of economic development, sociopolitical cohesion, characteristics of political culture, and political leadership.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EB-586 FY-79: $16,183

10.0056, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

R.W. Goldsmith, Yale University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520

(SOC79-20470) Start: 06/79 End: 02/81

The purpose of this project is the analysis of the long-term financial development, generally starting in the second half of the 19th century, of a number of countries intended to represent different types of financial structure. This requires the combination of a statistical framework, essentially following a flow of funds and national balance sheet approach, and using a common though flexible model, with a discussion of institutional developments. The aim is to explore the interrelations between financial development and economic growth and to compare and identify similarities and contrasts in the experience of different countries. Major studies of Japan and India have now been completed and it remains only to update some results and put the volume in final form.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EB-588 FY-79: $3,471

10.0057, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON A COGNITIVE PROCESS MODEL OF COLLECTIVE DECISION-MAKING

M.J. Shapiro, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *2444 Dole St., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (SOC79-20647) Start: 08/79 End: 01/82

This grant supports research that develops and tests a general cognitive process model of collective decision-making. It takes the theoretical focus of cognitive mapping which is one of the most recent approaches to the explanation of foreign policy decisions. The approach emphasizes the individual policy maker's interpretation of a situation and seeks to formally model how this is linked to other cognitive components, particularly values, goals, and policy preferences. It builds on the investigators' past work on cognitive mapping of individual decisions, extending the approach to collective decision-making. The collective portion of the model which aggregates individually predicted policy preferences rests on systematic measurement of individual and group power and interests within the decision-making body.

Norwegian oil exploration will provide a test for the adequacy of the collective decision-making model. Interviews with the relevant decision-makers will provide the initial data cognitive components and subsequent interviews and monitoring of the decision processes will be utilized to assess the adequacy of the predictions of the computer simulation.

This work will be an important stride in increasing our basic understanding of how the cognitive perspectives of individual decision-makers interact with and are influenced by those of others in making authoritative collective decisions on issues of national importance in democratic societies.

This is a collaborative project with G. Matthew Bonham of American University.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EB-589 FY-79: $34,243

10.0058, THE MEDIA AND VOTING BEHAVIOR IN THE QUEBEC REFERENDUM

A. Kornberg, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (SOC79-15420) Start: 08/79 End: 01/82

This research investigates the impact of mass media on individual levels of political support for the national community. A forthcoming referendum in Quebec on a proposition to change its provincial status within the Canadian federal system provides an unusually dramatic opportunity to study this question. This project examines the processes by which media decide how to represent the meaning and activities of an important political event as well as the subsequent consumer perceptions of the media coverage and its effects on opinion change and political behavior.

Media and political elites are interviewed in order to ascertain their campaign coverage and strategy plans. Content analyses of media coverage of the referendum campaign will provide data on media cues and stimuli. In addition, a three wave panel survey (immediately before, during, and immediately after the referendum) regarding the referendum and its portrayal in the media will be conducted in three middle-sized cities in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta. Each city's panel will encompass three hundred randomly selected individuals in the voting age population. The research is based on a model that links individual social attributes, exposure to independently evaluated media materials, individual levels of system support, and opinions about and reactions to the referendum vote. This study should help clarify the causes and dynamics of public sentiments toward continuing or drastically restructuring a democratic political system.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6962 FY-79: $165,630

10.0059, CLEAVAGE AND CONSENSUS AMONG EUROPEAN ELITES AND PUBLICS

R. Inglehart, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Inst. for Social Research, Center for Political Studies, *P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48109 (SOC79-14619) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This grant supports data preparation and analysis of a massive data collection effort funded by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Parliament. The first part of the study includes cleaning and documentation of the Euro-Barometer surveys of a wide range of attitudes in the mass electorates of nine EEC countries. These surveys have been administered semi-annually since 1970. Cleaning and documentation of these data will permit their continued analysis by other scholars for additional studies, and will facilitate the investigator's study of the tendencies toward stability and change in political orientations in Europe. They will focus on patterns of support for European integration, changing social and political values, and electoral behavior.

Support is also provided for the analysis of the closely related mass survey concerning electoral behavior in the June 1979 European Parliament election. This is the first time members of the European Parliament have been elected by direct elections and this study will provide the data to assess the effects of national party loyalties, issue preferences, and social background factors on voting in the European Parliament elections. A parallel survey of a sample of 900 candidates for the Parliament will permit a number of important theoretical questions to be addressed concerning mass-elites linkages as well as to ascertain the mass and elite policy bases for potential Euro-parties.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6964 FY-79: $32,533

10.0060, CONSENSUS AND CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY OPINIONS AMONG AMERICAN LEADERS

J.N. Rosenau, University of Southern California, School of Letters Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90007 (SOC79-13977) Start: 09/79 End: 02/82

This study replicates a 1976 survey of over two thousand randomly and purposively selected leaders. The purpose of the first survey was to identify the contents of belief systems about the American role in world politics in the post-Vietnam era and to assess the impact of the Vietnam experience as a crucial formative event on leadership consensus about world roles. The transformation of the research design from cross-sectional to longitudinal enables the investigators to assess the extent to which: 1) The degree of leadership consensus has contracted or expanded; 2) the Vietnam experience continues to be a source of perceptions and orientations toward the American world role; 3) the previously identified belief systems are stable, internally consistent, and mutually exclusive; and 4) the leadership belief systems are influenced by generational factors.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6965 FY-79: $81,559

10.0061, LEGAL PLURALISM, ENTREPRENEURS, AND COMMUNITY CONFLICT MANAGEMENT - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

V. Bernal, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (SOC79-13816) Start: 08/79 End: 07/81

A comparative study of legal behavior and socioeconomic development will be carried out in two agricultural communities in the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan. The pattern of usage of several legal institutions by disputants in the two communities will be examined to test the proposition that degree of involvement in the national market economy is a major determinant of disputant choice between community institutions for conflict management and national legal forums. Ramifications of disputing behavior on disputants' relationships and on social and economic networks in the two communities will also be examined. The primary research method will be the observation and recording of legal cases in the two principal communities, one where cultivation is subsistence-oriented, the other where commercial cash crop cultivation is widespread. Participants will also be interviewed. This research will be supplemented by archival research in a community more fully integrated into the national market economy.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6966 FY-79: $6,191

10.0062, EXPLICATING THE EDUCATION-OCCUPATION RELATIONSHIP

A.C. Kerckhoff, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (SOC79-09995)
Start: 07/79 End: 03/81

Data from Great Britain are to be used to investigate the relationship between the educational and occupational attainments of adult males, indexing both of these attainments along dimensions seldom used in studies of status attainment or inter-generational mobility. In particular, measures of educational experience outside regular schools will be included, such as apprenticeships, correspondence courses, and vocational training. In addition to the prestige of the occupations reported, measures of authority, autonomy, proprietorship, and function will be included. In addition to an examination of the association between each dimension of education with each dimension of occupation, the study will include a multiple regression analysis of each occupational dimension regressed on all education dimensions, as well as a canonical correlation analysis of the two sets of dimensions with each other. Finally, an inter-generational mobility model, using multiple dimensions of both occupation and education, will be tested. The research is significant in that it will help elaborate the types of occupational positions attained through specific types of education.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6982 FY-79: $82,800

10.0063, SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CHANGES IN MORTALITY RATES

A. Pallont, University of Texas, Austin Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *200 W. 21st, Austin, Texas* 78712 (SOC79-06298)
Start: 09/79 End: 02/82

Latin America has experienced long-term increases in life expectancy and decreases in mortality rates that exceed the change rates for the transition period in Europe. Yet, recent signs indicate a slowdown in change rates for Latin America that may still keep the continent below the pace-setting standards of Europe. This research seeks to provide a more detailed specification of the Latin American change rates and an explanation for them over the last seventy years. Among factors affecting mortality decline, the study considers the impact of endogenous developments (i.e., rising standard of living) and exogenous developments (introduction of new and low-cost medical technology). The study will trace the separate and joint effects of these developments on overall mortality and on changing variation in the causes and rates of mortality by levels of socioeconomic status. The research employs available documentary data from death registrations, population censuses, and other records. This research should help extend basic knowledge of empirical regularities in trends and causes of human death, leading to the day when general theories of mortality change can be more confidently advanced.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6986 FY-79: $80,126

10.0064, SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY POSTPONEMENT IN ASIA

R.R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (SOC79-06960)
Start: 09/79 End: 02/82

This study will examine the determinants of mother's age at first birth in four developing countries, using survey data collected over the past 10 years. Age at first birth is a significant stage in the childbearing process and an important predictor of subsequent fertility. The countries which will be studied are Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand. These contries represent a great amount of variability in development, and have some of the highest quality data of any region in the developing world. The study will examine the effects of socioeconomic status of the family of origin, geographic origin, educational attainment of the woman, premarital work experience, age at first marriage, and husband's educational attainment and occupation. The cross-cultural comparative analysis will indicate which patterns of relationships among these variables are evident in all of these countries and which patterns vary from society to society. The research will make a major contribution to sociological theories of fertility in developing countries through its use of an explicit model and its comparative design.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6991 FY-79: $158,073

10.0065, AN INTERREGIONAL MULTISECTORAL MODEL OF DISTRIBUTION & GROWTH IN BRAZIL

G.S. Sahota, Vanderbilt University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *21st Ave. S., Nashville, Tennessee* 37232 (SOC79-06931)
Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

Dr. Gian Sahota of Vanderbilt University is collaborating with Dr. Carlos Rocca, President of the Foundation-Institute of Economic Research of the University of Sao Paulo, to develop an interregional, multisectoral model of distribution and growth in Brazil.

This project builds a comprehensive general equilibrium model of the Brazilian economy. A multisectoral interregional computable model which integrates production with family income distribution is developed and used for interregional analysis. The interregional analysis includes interregional flows of factors (internal migration of labor and investment funds), of goods (interregional trade by industrial classification), and certain financial flows such as profits earned in one region but accrued to the owners of capital in another region. A micro-model of the public sector is incorporated in the full model of the Brazilian economy.

The distribution of the benefits of all public expenditures is studied. A general equilibrium model of about 100 equations, including the relative process of factors and products for various sectors and regions, provides a description of the link between the microeconomics and macroeconomics of the Brazilian economy. Alternative policy packages for the achievement of the goals of interregional personal income distribution and growth are prepared using this model.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. GSS-6992 FY-79: $47,722

10.0066, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON A COGNITIVE PROCESS MODEL OF COLLECTIVE DECISION-MAKING

G.M. Bonham, American University, School of Government & Public Admin., Dept. of Political Science, *Mass. & Nebraska Aves. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20016 (SOC78-23765)
Start: 06/79 End: 01/82

This grant supports research that develops and tests a general cognitive process model of collective decision-making. It takes the theoretical focus of cognitive mapping which is one of the most recent approaches to the explanation of foreign policy decisions. The approach emphasizes the individual policy maker's interpretation of a situation and seeks to formally model how this is linked to other cognitive components, particularly values, goals, and policy preferences. It builds on the investigators' past work on cognitive mapping of individual decisions, extending the approach to collective decision-making. The collective portion of the

model which aggregates individually predicted policy preferences rests on systematic measurement of individual and group power and interests within the decision-making body.

Norwegian oil exploration will provide a test for the adequacy of the collective decision-making model. Interviews with the relevant decision-makers will provide the initial data cognitive components and subsequent interviews and monitoring of the decision processes will be utilized to assess the adequacy of the predictions of the computer simulation.

This work will be an important stride in increasing our basic understanding of how the cognitive perspectives of individual decision-makers interact with and are influenced by those of others in making authoritative collective decisions on issues of national importance in democratic societies.

This is a collaborative project with Michael J. Shapiro of the University of Hawaii.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6994 FY-79: $75,757

10.0067, STABILIZING AND DESTABILIZING FACTORS IN BEHAVIOR OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

A.C. Harberger, University of Chicago, Graduate School, Dept. of Economics, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (SOC79-06778) Start: 10/79 End: 03/82

Looking at the experience of essentially the entire non-communist world over the past 25 years, sets of variables are found (either direct policy variables or variables closely influenced by policy) that discriminate between cases where a particular economic disorder (e.g., severe inflation, exchange rate crisis) is present and those where it is absent. Policy prescriptions emerging from subsets of the data are tested by application to other subsets. Efforts are made to determine what monetary policy rules were most successful for small countries under: a) the Bretton Woods arrangement, and b) the present international monetary system. The approach followed is diagnostic in identifying disorders and prescriptive in indicating how those disorders can be (have been) avoided. Emphasis is placed on analysis of probability or frequency distributions of cases, as distinct from the mechanistic "modeling" of the individual case.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6997 FY-79: $70,042

10.0068, THE FORMATION AND TRANSFORMATION OF MIGRATION EXPECTATIONS

D.F. Sly, State University System of Florida, Florida State University, Inst. for Social Research, *205 Wildwood Dr., Tallahassee, Florida* 32306 (SOC79-06391) Start: 08/79 End: 01/82

This is a study of the processes leading to and resulting in decisions to migrate or not to migrate. Drawing on theory developed in fertility expectations modeling, this project will develop models specifying the role of migration expectations in transforming household and community characteristics and respondent experiences into actual migration. Data to explore the empirical applications of the models will be collected from general subpopulations both before and after a year-long interval, thereby permitting comparison of those who migrate with those who do not. Modifying some recent and novel data collection techniques, the research experiments with the use of occasional post cards to keep track of migrants. The study site will be in a developing nation, Kenya, where migration is especially frequent and a key factor in problems and rates of economic evelopment. An American sociologist and a Kenyan demographer will collaborate. The study has implications for advancing a behavioral theory of migration in general and for understanding in particular the nature of migration in economically developing contexts.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-6999 FY-79: $52,880

10.0069, THREE CONFERENCES ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

R.T. Holt, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Political Science, *322 Johnston Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota* 55455 (SOC79-04023) Start: 08/79 End: 08/81

This grant supports a series of three conferences on selected topics in international political economy. The purpose of the conferences is to increase cross-disciplinary theoretical work by leading economists and political scientists on a set of overlapping topics in the international subfield of each discipline. Topics of the three conferences are (1) The Politics and Economics of Development, (2) Trade Policies and Policy-making; and (3) Peacekeeping and a Stable Economic Order Treated as Public Goods.

An advisory committee of five economists and five political scientists will work with the principal investigators in planning and participant selection for each of the individual conferences which will be held between the winter of 1979 and summer of 1980.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-7009 FY-79: $50,120

10.0070, AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION IN CHINESE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, 1958-1978 - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

A.G. Walder, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (SOC79-06576) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This study will examine the processes underlying changes in patterns of authority in organizations. Patterns of organizational change in China for the years 1958 to 1978 will be analyzed using three data sources: accounts in Chinese language press materials, semi-structured interviews with former residents of China who have had industrial work experience, and press materials published by mobilized laboring groups during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-69. Analysis will focus specifically on administrative flexibility during periods of rapid change, the behavior of enterprise administrators, and the workings of labor markets and the employment system. The study is relevant to the development of knowledge and theory in a broad range of sociological concerns, including political sociology, complex organizations, social change, and area studies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-7010 FY-79: $7,900

10.0071, MEDIUM-TERM ANALYSIS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

P.W. MacAvoy, Yale University, Graduate School, Dept. of Economics, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (DAR79-10287) Start: 08/79 End: 07/81

In the next decade, as in the last, this country and world markets are likely to experience infrequent but severe reductions in food supplies and consequent sharp increases in grain, grain products and meat prices. These conditions are due to deviations from trend conditions due to poor weather, inadequate storage and distribution, and other institutional conditions. This research assumes that there is some role to be played by government policies and public and private institutions in ameliorating these economic and social conditions contributing to nutritional crises. By seeking to formalize the relationships of these roles, the work done here is the first step towards a formal model for policy analysis. Further proposals to be made by these investigators in the future will undertake to develop a policy simulation model with a five to ten year horizon.

A major objective of the first year of study is evaluation of the role of public and private storage, price supports, output controls and related measures in alleviating stochastic food shortages. The researchers will construct a simple dynamic programming model of foodgrain production and storage to be extended and modified for incorporation in a more realistic medium-term model of the United States feedgrain, foodgrain and livestock sectors. This policy model will be constructed as a modification and extension of existing work, to incorporate a more realistic specification of stochastic output fluctuations and of expectations for-

mation in the supply sub-model. Stochastic fluctuations will also be incorporated in the export demands.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EA-541 FY-79: $135,273

10.0072, THE IMPACT OF COMMODITY MARKET STABILIZATION ON MARKET BEHAVIOR

F.G. Adams, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (DAR79-10288) Start: 08/79 End: 01/81

The purpose of this research is to develop an econometric model of the world copper market which can be used to appraise the benefits, costs, and capital requirements of international copper market stabilization schemes. The model will be structured to explicitly account for the reaction of copper producers and consumers to various stabilization plans. The world copper model at the University of Pennsylvania will be modified to assess the impact of market stabilization.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EA-542 FY-79: $74,323

10.0073, DECISION-MAKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION - THE NATURE AND ROLE OF THE NEW THIRD WORLD MAJORITY

G.A. Codding, University of Colorado, Boulder Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *1200 University Ave., Boulder, Colorado* 80302 (DAR79-10228) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

The purpose of this project is to gain a systematic assessment of the attitudes toward change in the International Telecommunication Union on the part of the more influential delegates from the less-developed countries represented at the ITU's highly important World Administrative Radio Conference that will be held in Geneva in the Fall of 1979.

The investigation will involve: 1) measuring the influence potential of delegations on the basis of their size and composition as well as previous participation in conference activities; 2) measuring the actual influence of delegations on the basis of numbers of proposals submitted, participation in conference activity, chairmanships, and leadership of groups of delegations; and 3) interviewing influential delegates concerning their expectations from the conference and the International Telecommunication Union in general.

By combining information on LDC expectations regarding changes in the ITU with indicators of LDC influence, both potential and actual, one should be able to estimate the direction and intensity of effective pressure for change which these countries are likely to exert within the organization. This information would be valuable to the U.S. and other developed nations in adopting policies which would permit them to halt or possibly even reverse the decline of their influence in the ITU, and other international organizations, that has occurred over the past two decades.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EA-546 FY-79: $52,800

10.0074, THE SOURCE OF JAPANESE SAVING AND GROWTH

C.R. Hulten, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (DAR79-09185) Start: 08/79 End: 07/81

Japan is one of America's most important allies, and its economic health - particularly the maintenance of the historically high rate of economic growth - is a major policy concern. NSF has recently funded major study of the sources of Japan growth which is nearing completion. This proposal extends this study into important ways. First, it will recalculate the sources of Japanese growth using the new standard national accounts for Japan which will become official in April, 1979. These data were not available in the preceding study, and are not therefore embodied in the results of that study.

The second major objective is to develop time series data on income and expenditures, capital formation, and wealth, and then reconcile the flows and stocks of tangible assets to the corresponding flows and stocks of financial assets. The proposal will construct these accounts at the aggregate level of households and institutions and for the business sector separately. It will investigate those characteristics of household saving which contributed to the historically high rate of tangible capital formation and thus to the growth or real product. The ultimate objective for future research is to construct a macroeconomic model of Japan to forecast possible changes in savings and capital formation that may lead to a decline in rate of Japanese growth. Such decline appears to be in progress, and if continued it will lead to disruptive consequences for the U.S.-Japan trade relations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EA-571 FY-79: $137,923

10.0075, PRESENT TRENDS & THE STATE OF NEW DRUG DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY OF THE U.S. & THREE MAJOR FOREIGN DRUG-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

L. Lasagna, University of Rochester, School of Medicine & Dentistry, Dept. of Pharmacology, *601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, New York* 14627 (DAR79-17602) Start: 10/79 End: 09/82

Over the past five years the present investigators have examined trends in pharmaceutical innovation in the U.S. The analyses, including some that are based on previously unavailable data, provide the most complete picture available of trends in innovation and in the passage of new chemical entities (NCEs) through the U.S. regulatory system. The observed trends include an increasing proportion of U.S.-owned NCEs being first studied in man abroad, a decline in the annual rate of U.S. NCEs being studied worldwide or filed as INDs, and an increasing time required for the IND and NDA phases of drug development. The objectives of the work are to update the data and analyses describing the rate of innovation in the U.S., and to examine and compare these with the patterns ascertained for Britain, Switzerland, and Germany. This factual information, which will be derived both from a continuation of the survey approach to pharmaceutical firms and from all publicly available sources, will provide the bases for further evaluating and updating trends over time, and also for estimating the effects of current and proposed regulation or legislation on the rate of new drug development. The foreign data can serve as a basis for comparison with U.S. performance, and the data from all these important drug-developing countries can be used to assess worldwide patterns of new drug development, including time trends.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EB-474 FY-79: $171,077

10.0076, AN INTERNATIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NATION'S GOVERNORS

J.A. Brizius, National Governors Assn., Center for Policy Research, *444 N. Capitol St. N.W., Suite 202, Washington, District of Columbia* 20001 (ISP79-21172) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

There has been limited transfer to State governments of appropriate research results, technical innovations, and improved management approaches developed and demonstrated in other countries. New approaches to linkage mechanisms between the States and these international scientific and technical resources need to be developed.

The National Governors' Association, through its Center for Policy Research, is undertaking a feasibility study to determine the most efficacious approaches to identifying and sharing with the States international scientific and technical innovations and other resources. Specifically, the Center is examining intergovernmental and international science and technology dissemination mechanisms, State executive branch organizations, and State offices abroad for their potential in such a system and for the lessons learned in their operation and in exploring alternative institutional arrangements within the Association for fostering and coordinating such activity. In addition, the Center is assessing the potential of functionally specific centers of excellence and of state university systems as part of such an international network. A final report is being prepared for consideration of these approaches by the States.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Intergov. Science & Public Technology

SSIE No. EB-437 FY-79: $27,710

10.0077, TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL INNOVATIONS TO UNITED STATES LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

J. Garvey, Council for International Urban Liaison, *818 18th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (ISP79-18291) Start: 07/79 End: 06/82

Increasing pressure from electorates to maintain a high standard of local government services in the face of inflationary pressures and Proposition 13-type constraints has resulted in an intensification of the search by American local governments for new and better ways of performing their mandated functions. There is evidence to indicate that American local governments can profit from the innovative developments initiated by their counterpart governments abroad. The Council for International Urban Liaison (CIUL) will be undertaking the development of a process to facilitate the introduction of new approaches from abroad which will test a means for filling an existing gap between systems which focus solely upon the transfer of information in the form of publications and those more expensive approaches which focus on one specific innovation and engage in personnel exchanges, contractual arrangements and the like to orchestrate its transfer between specific settings.

The project will: 1) broaden the knowledge of American local governments and their national and international associations as to the range of innovative approaches available to them; 2) include descriptions of innovative approaches and accomplishments in Urban Innovation Abroad, a periodical distributed widely to local governments and others here and abroad; 3) provide staff support to three international associations to integrate scientific and technological elements in their programs; and, 4) foster discussion of innovation issues and activities in national and international local government meetings.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Intergov. Science & Public Technology

SSIE No. EB-441 FY-79: $37,500

10.0078, COLLABORATIVE U.S.-U.S.S.R. RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC AND MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BRANCH LEVELS

C. Almon, University of Maryland, College Park Campus, School of Business & Management, Dept. of Economics, *College Park, Maryland* 20742 (MCS79-22917) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

This collaborative project involves scientists from several U.S. universities and other research organizations and counterpart U.S.S.R. institutes and is undertaken as part of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the field of the Application of Computers to Management. The collaborative efforts focus on problems in econometric modeling and computer analysis applied to the economics and management of large systems. The expected results include in-depth analyses of research methodology in modeling and of major modeling applications as well as joint research on problems in econometric modeling.

The specific activities included are joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. conferences and long-term joint research studies on problems of economic and mathematical methods for national, regional and branch levels.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Mathematical & Physical Sciences, Div. of Mathematical & Computer Sciences

SSIE No. EB-583 FY-79: $40,000

10.0079, THE IMPACT OF THE FEDERAL SYSTEM ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S. AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

G.W. Hoffman, Assn. of American Geographers, *1710 16th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 (INT78-21375) Start: 05/79 End: 05/80

This award supports the first of two seminars proposed between U.S. and West German social scientists on the theme of the impact of federal actions and policies on regional development. Participants were selected by the Association of American Geographers and the German National Geographical Committee, and the project is supported jointly by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the German Research Association (DFG).

The seminar is designed to combine the applications-oriented traditions of U.S. geographers with the more theoretical scholarship of German geographers. While participants were selected for their individual expertise, they are in large part familiar with each others' federal system, economy, policies, and language. The seminar will address items of similarity and difference in the impact of the respective federal and state systems on private and public sector regional development, and is expected to stimulate cooperative research on these public policy questions, which have increasingly attracted the attention of geographers in both countries.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3355 FY-79: $26,820

10.0080, MODEL FOR SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF MACRO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION - FINAL ESTIMATION, ADJUSTMENT & SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

M.E. Conroy, University of Texas, Austin Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *200 W. 21st, Austin, Texas* 78712 (INT79-06644) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

For approximately three years the co-principal investigators have been developing in Bogota, Colombia a large-scale computer simulation model designed to permit analysis of a broad spectrum of economic and demographic interaction across and among 12 regions of Colombia, focusing especially on migration. The model will be the first ever developed which provides an opportunity to evaluate the consequences of internal migration upon a) national levels of employment and unemployment; b) national rates of aggregate economic growth; c) national interpersonal distribution of income; d) relative rates of regional economic growth; e) regional disparities in income per capita and unemployment levels; f) regional differences in income distribution; g) structural unemployment relative to space; and, h) the interaction among regional income levels, fertility and logged labor force supply.

The model has been developed by Professor Michael E. Conroy of the University of Texas at Austin in collaboration with Mr. Alvaro Reyes Posada of the Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion in Bogota; it is now approximately 90% complete. This NSF grant will enable Professor Conroy to participate in the final stages of implementation and adjustment of the model, which will take considerable time because of the size and complexity of the model. There is no computer with the required capacity readily available at the University of Texas, so an IBM 360/70 at Bogota will be used.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3377 FY-79: $17,725

10.0081, STUDY OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH SYSTEMS IN THE U.S. AND THE U.S.S.R.

A. Campbell, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20418 (INT79-01418) Start: 09/79 End: 08/80

This contract continues support to the National Academy of Sciences for the Fundamental Research Systems project, of the Working Group on Science Policy under the U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. This project, defined according to a protocol agreed to by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., involves the exchange of research teams to study the organization and management of science centers in both countries. Experts will also conduct joint assessments and undertake parallel case studies of these centers. The results will be published by NAS and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3399 FY-79: $130,710

10.0082, SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY AWARD TO TRANSLATE FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE INTO ENGLISH FOR U.S. AGENCIES

S. Abul Naga, Al Ahram Publishing House, *Al Galaa St., Cairo, Egypt* (INT75-13367 A09) Start: 02/79 End: 09/82

Under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 83-480), as amended, and Executive Order 10900 of January 6, 1961, the National Science Foundation conducts Special Foreign

Currency Science Information Activities. Under this program the Division of International Programs administers and coordinates the requirements of the Foundation and other participating federal agencies. Contracts are made for securing the services of qualified foreign organizations to translate and publish in English scientific and technological material and to prepare a variety of other information products.

Contract NSF-E368 provides for translating into English scientific and technical journals, articles, books, monographs, etc., originally published in languages other than English; and other related tasks as mutually agreed upon by the parties. Since 1972 the contractor has delivered 30,000 foreign language pages in English translation.

The current amendment provides supplemental funds transferred from other agencies for the continuation of this activity.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs
SSIE No. GSN-3409 FY-79: $280,000

10.0083, TO TRANSLATE FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE INTO ENGLISH FOR U.S. AGENCIES (ABBREV)

G. Saad, Messrs. Saad Publications, *21 A Mohammad Ah Cooperative, Housing Society, Karachi, Pakistan* (INT67-00207 A25) Start: 06/67 End: 12/80

Under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), as amended, and Executive Order 10900 of January 6, 1961, the National Science Foundation conducts Special Foreign Currency Science Information Activities. Under this program the Division of International Programs administers and coordinates the requirements of the Foundation and other participating Federal agencies. Contracts are made for securing the services of qualified foreign organizations to translate and publish in English scientific and technological material and to prepare a variety of other information products.

Contract NSF-C505 provides for translating into English scientific, technical and educational literature, the compilation of abstracts on education in Pakistan, and other related tasks as mutually agreed upon by the parties. Since 1967 the Contractor has produced over 82,000 foreign language pages in English translation.

The current amendment provides supplemental funds for the continuation of this activity.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs
SSIE No. GSN-3412 FY-79: $375,000

10.0084, STUDIES OF FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MARKET STRUCTURE, AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

E. Mansfield, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (PRA79-12263) Start: 09/79 End: 02/83

This project is concerned with some of the economic effects of R&D and innovation. It addresses gaps in knowledge that hamper analysis of three questions that concern policymakers: how does federal funding of R&D in industry affect the allocation of firms' own funds to R&D?; how does innovation by industrial firms affect the competitiveness of their industries?; and how is the productivity of U.S. firms affected by their overseas expenditures for R&D? These questions will be addressed in three tasks to be undertaken over a three year period. 1) The effects of federal R&D funding on a firm's R&D will be estimated by industrial executives. These estimates will be obtained through personal interviews, and they will be validated against statistical information on past behavior. Explanations will be sought for inter-firm and inter-industry variations in firm behaviors. 2) The effects of important product and process innovations on industrial concentration will be investigated in the chemical industry. Specifically, the effect of ten or more product innovations on the share of sales by the four leading sellers in "the market" defined for the product being considered will be examined. Also studied will be the effect of important new processes on the minimum efficient scale of plant (and of firm). Characteristics of innovations leading to increased or decreased seller concentration will be sought. 3) The project will also study the effects of a U.S.-based firm's overseas R&D expenditures on its rate of productivity increase, both econometrically and with direct information from firms. This will be the first attempt to introduce international technology flows into models of productivity growth.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. DZ-803 FY-79: $135,673

10.0085, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS OF SELECTED U.S. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

B. Gold, Case Western Reserve University, School of Management, Dept. of Economics, *2165 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio* 44106 (PRA79-14348) Start: 09/79 End: 08/81

This project has two major objectives: 1) to develop a comprehensive, operationalized definition of international technological competitiveness of manufacturing firms, and 2) to identify factors related to competitiveness, across a range of industries. Accomplishment of these objectives could improve the diagnostic underpinning of Federal policies designed to accelerate productivity and to improve the technological capabilities of U.S. firms.

This project will focus on five U.S. industries (or products groups) representing varying levels and patterns of international competitiveness. Economic, technological, and other factors entering into firms' decisions on international trade will be identified through interviews with producers, distributors, importers, exporters, customers, government officials, and academic experts. From the data, conceptual framework, and methodologies resulting from this project, future research on successively broader samples of industries in the U.S. and their counterparts abroad can be structured.

The duration of this project is 18 months, with the final report expected March 1, 1981.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. EB-160 FY-79: $144,754

10.0086, STUDIES ON THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY IN DETERMINING INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

H. Miller, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20418 (PRA79-15279) Start: 08/79 End: 01/81

The studies will analyze the influences of the international development and transfer of technology in determining shifts in international comparative advantage between the U.S. and other nations. These studies will be conducted by the Committee on Technology and International Economic and Trade Issues of the Assembly of Engineering. The committee effort is to provide information on issues concerning technology in international economic or trade developments. The committee activities also are intended to improve the dialogue among government agencies responsible for policy and elements of the private sector most interested and knowledgeable.

The committee will conduct the analysis in this project by examining a number of industrial sectors subject to a high degree of technological change. The analysis will be accomplished by a structured discussion of a set of background studies at committee meetings with active involvements of experts from universities, government and other elements of the private sector. The results of these studies and discussions will be released in a monograph. Discussions and written reports are intended to synthesize and improve knowledge relevant to public officials responsible for policies affecting the development and deployment of U.S. science and technology resources.

This proposal addresses the program objective of synthesizing and improving the knowledge available for public policy analysis on questions relating to the effect of the development and international transfer of technology in determining international comparative advantage of U.S. firms in industries.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. EB-162 FY-79: $174,285

10.0087, ASSESSMENT OF THE CROSS-SITUATIONAL STABILITY OF MEASURES OF PROCESS AND CHARACTERISTIC VARIABLES IN UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

R. Bingham, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Campus, Urban Research Center, Dept. of Urban Affairs/Political Science, *3261 N. Maryland Ave., P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 53201 (PRA79-20149) Start: 10/79 End: 05/81

Two papers by George Downs and Lawrence Mohr on aspects of the theory of innovation in organizations have been very frequently cited in the literature, and occasional attempts to apply their ideas empirically have been made. Their approach suggests severe limits on the ability of research on large-scale technology-transfer programs to form generalizable conclusions, because of conceptual and methodological instability in the meaning of innovation measures in different settings. But no systematic operational test of their basic hypotheses has been made. This proposal will develop measures for the central variables whose properties have been questioned by Downs and Mohr, using data collected in a previous study by the present researchers (a random sample of 276 U.S. cities) in combination with public agency data to be obtained from the International City Management Association. Statistical analyses will determine the degree to which these data conform to the patterns predicted by Downs and Mohr's analysis. The results will clarify several issues which are central in the development of the theoretical base for innovation policy research.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. EB-527 FY-79: $40,047

10.0088, PROSPECTS FOR NEW ACADEMIC SCIENCE POSITIONS IN W. EUROPE & CANADA, 1980-2000

C.V. Kidd, George Washington University, Office of Sponsored Research, *2121 Eye St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (PRM79-27259) Start: 10/79 End: 01/80

In order to contribute to the policy debate on the issue in the U.S., this study will collect and analyze information on the existing and projected academic scientific manpower situation in Canada and selected countries in Western Europe.

Information and documentation will be collected on proposed and existing programs to deal with academic research manpower problems. Interviews with science administration officials in the selected countries will provide access to further documentation, a sense of how well defined the problems are felt to be, and a sense of the urgency, reality and political feasibility of the proposed solutions. In addition, the relevance and possible applications to the U.S. academic science manpower situation will be explored.

A draft of the paper will be sent to the interviewed officials and others for review for accuracy and coverage.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Office of Planning & Resources Management
SSIE No. EB-533 FY-79: $21,375

10.0089, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - WEST GERMAN STUDY

S.W. Arndt, University of California, Santa Cruz Campus, Crown College, Dept. of Economics, *Santa Cruz, California* 95064 (1722-920217) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

Estimate the prospects of West German current account surpluses over the next 5-7 years provided no government measures are taken to reduce them. Then study three categories of measures West Germany could take to ameliorate the situation: appreciate the mark; change the mix of monetary and fiscal measures to stimulate domestic demand; appraise effectiveness of other measures to, for example, reduce the high rates of savings; estimate whether or not constraints in the system might inhibit adoption of the measures discussed above.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-912 FY-79: $20,401 TOTAL COST: $20,401

10.0090, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM EASTERN EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES

J.W. Kiser, 2029 Waterside Drive, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, (1722-920008) Start: 01/79 End: 11/79

Prepare an overview of East European technology sales to the West with comparative statistics and the specific attributes of G.D.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungarian and Polish licenses sold to the West; analyze specific licenses sold by these countries and the degree to which the purchaser had used the acquired know-how; assess key institutional aspects of such transfers; and identify the technical, economic and political implications of these analyses for the U.S. and West.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-913 FY-79: $44,525 TOTAL COST: $44,525

10.0091, PRICING POLICIES OF IEA STATES

E. Krapels, 112 10th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, (1722-920179) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

Prepare a conceptual framework to set forth the working hypotheses of study, describe oil import markets for major IEA members and France, and recount importing country price policies of these countries.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-914 FY-79: $25,200 TOTAL COST: $25,200

10.0092, MODEL OF THE ECONOMY OF THE P.R.C.

L.J. Lau, Social Science Research Council, *605 3rd Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (1722-920206) Start: 09/79 End: 12/79

Enrich data base of his econometric model of P.R.C. economy; simulate alternative scenarios on such matters as exchange rates, tariff changes, etc.; estimate foreign resources P.R.C. will need to achieve development objectives and evaluate these objectives.; integrate revised model into LINK system.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-915 FY-79: $39,353 TOTAL COST: $39,353

10.0093, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF GOVERNMENTAL AUTONOMY

R. Lillich, Procedural Aspects of International Law Inst., *1700 K St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (1722-920244) Start: 09/79 End: 11/79

A historical and functional analysis of autonomous, self-governing, non-sovereign entities and regimes, with emphasis on the post-World War II period, designed to explore the meaning and possibilities of "full autonomy" and related terms as used in the Camp David Accords.

Action Officer: J Smaldone
Telephone: 632-3966

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-916 FY-79: $15,490 TOTAL COST: $15,490

10.0094, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - JAPAN STUDY

G. Saxonhouse, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Economics, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (1722-920216) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

Estimate the prospects of Japanese current account surpluses over the next 5-7 years provided no government measures are taken to reduce them. Then study three categories of measures Japan could take to ameliorate the situation: appreciate the yen; change the mix of monetary and fiscal measures to stimulate domestic demand; appraise effectiveness of other measures to, for example, reduce the high rates of savings; estimate whether or not constraints in the system might inhibit adoption of the measures discussed above.

Action Officer: W Reynolds

Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-917 FY-79: $17,000 TOTAL COST: $17,000

10.0095, DISAGGREGATED MODEL OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF THE OECD COUNTRIES

R.M. Stern, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Economics, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (1722-920009) Start: 02/79 End: 12/79

Update Stern disaggregated model of world production and trade by adding more current figures on 18 major industrialized countries and elaborating on data in remaining OECD countries and major developing countries.

Perform analyses to show changes in trade and employment, tariff reductions in Tokyo Round, evolving commercial policies of major developing countries, differential changes in exchange rates, and changes in functional forms.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GI-918 FY-79: $70,000 TOTAL COST: $70,000

10.0096, STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

R. Vernon, Harvard University, Center for International Affairs, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, (1722-920162) Start: 05/79 End: 07/79

Conference at Harvard Business School to explore future role of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in foreign affairs, especially their use by governments in pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

Action Officer: W Reynolds
Telephone: 632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-919 FY-79: $6,000 TOTAL COST: $6,000

10.0097, FINANCING URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION - A COMPARISON OF U.S. AND FOREIGN CITIES

Unknown, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (DOT-OS-90071) Start: 07/79 End: 10/79

The purpose of this study was to examine certain major Western European cities in order to determine if they experienced transit financing problems similar to those of U.S. cities. The study was to identify European solutions to these problems and evaluate their effectiveness in problem solving. Any innovative solutions were to be noted and considered for adaptation to the U.S. situation. The study has, thus far, found that in certain cases, European cities solved excessive cost problems by a virtual restructuring of their operations. In general, this involved reorganizatsan of route systems and the dismissal of a number of employees.

Action Officer: E Weiner
Telephone: 202-426-4441

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. EE-525 FY-79: Funds Unknown

10.0098, ANALYZING MARITIME REGULATORY ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

Unknown, Manalytics Inc., *625 3rd St., San Francisco, California* 94107 (OS161619 (TRAIS NO.)) Start: 01/79 End: 01/80

The DOT is concerned with a wide variety of issues involving the regulation of maritime transportation, coastwide, between noncontiguous states, territories, Puerto Rico and internationally. Therefore, a Basic Ordering Agreement will be arranged with a contractor to perform individual tasks ordered by the Government and will perform in accordance with instructions and statements of work on maritime issues.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation
SSIE No. DC-161619 FY-79: $95,000

10.0099, ANALYZING MARITIME REGULATORY ISSUES

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The DOT is concerned with a wide variety of issues involving the regulation of maritime transportation, coastwide, between noncontiguous states, territories, Puerto Rico and internationally. Therefore, a Basic Ordering Agreement will be arranged with a contractor to perform individual tasks ordered by the Government and will perform in accordance with instruction and statements of work on maritime issues.

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10.0100, ANALYZING MARITIME REGULATORY ISSUES

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH

Working Definition

Subject Matter

Foreign and domestic affairs are increasingly difficult to sort out, both in the United States and in other countries. Actions and attributes of the United States, governmental and private, shape both foreign and domestic affairs. For these reasons, a broad rather than narrow definition of foreign affairs research is required if knowledge and analyses adequate to current and emergent realities are to be developed.

Therefore, a foreign affairs research program, project, or activity is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations. This includes not only studies of discrete foreign areas or peoples but also multinational studies and cross-national comparative studies. It also includes more distant historical studies that draw parallels with or lessons applicable to the contemporary scene.
- Relations between and among nations or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations.
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or activities bear on the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Research Approaches and Methods

- As in other categories of human and social affairs, knowledge about foreign affairs neither fits neatly into disciplinary categories nor emerges exclusively from a limited number of specifiable approaches, methods, techniques, etc.
- Generally, foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences. But, alternatively or in addition, it may also use the approaches and methods of one or more of the humanities. It should be specially stressed that these approaches and methods can be applied to the foreign affairs aspects, uses, or implications of the physical and life sciences and of technologies (weapons, energy, industrial, agricultural, medical, etc.); studies of this nature are an increasingly important part of foreign affairs research.
- As in many other fields, foreign affairs research can be categorized as pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc. All such categories should be included when foreign affairs is the subject matter.

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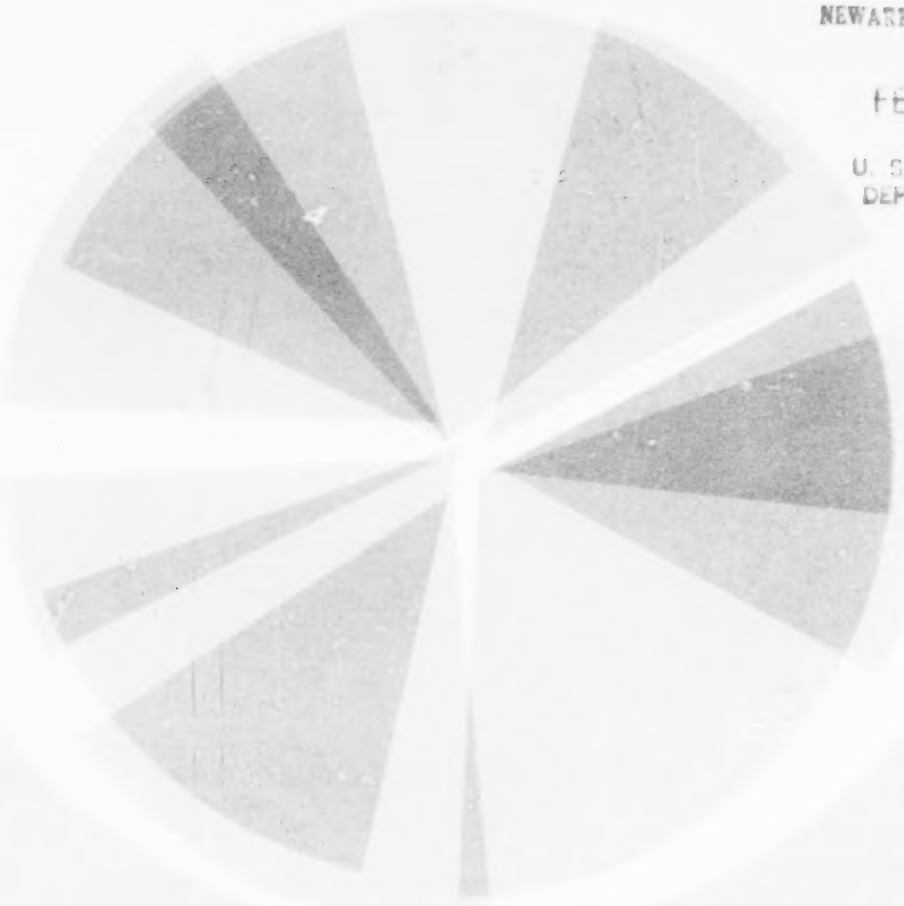


GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

December 1980

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

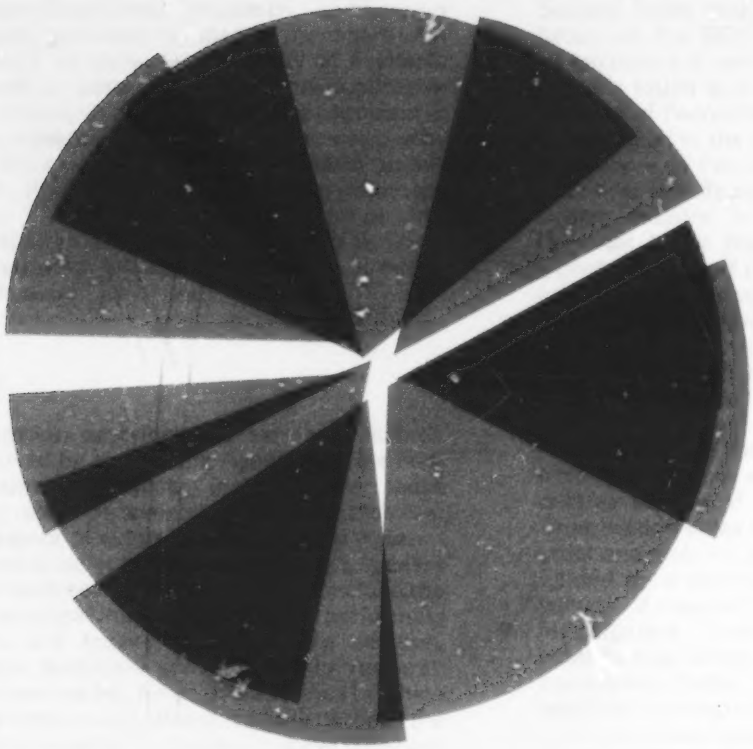
The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs*.
- A small program for the in-house production of long-range assessments.

For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

December 1980

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8943

Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Revised December 1980

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INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

12.0001, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

W.H. Meyers, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, Iowa Agricultural & Home Economics Experiment Station, Dept. of Economics, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (IOW02400) Start: 10/79 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: Identify and estimate the likely effects of the 1977 Act on employment, prices, resource allocation, trade, governmental costs, and real income. Measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad.

APPROACH: This part of the project will focus on the identification, measurement, and evaluation of the impact of the grain reserve program on farmers and consumers. Primary data will be generated by surveys of farmers. As these data are collected, the operation of the reserve program will be monitored. This information will provide a basis for estimating the impact of the reserve operation on farm and retail prices. The actual and potential interrelationships between the operation of the U.S. grain reserve program and those of various foreign nations will be investigated. Finally, efforts will be made to analyze farmer participation in the U.S. grain reserve program.

Action Officer: LR Kolmer

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Iowa

SSIE No. GY-80612 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0002, EMPLOYMENT INPACT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN S.C. AND THE SOUTH

M.S. Henry, Clemson University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, *Long Hall, Clemson, South Carolina* 29631 (SC00413) Start: 01/80 End: 12/81

OBJECTIVES: A simulation model of the foreign trade sector of the regional economy will be developed. The employment effects of alternative foreign trade policies and changes in relative price of key agricultural and manufactured goods will be analyzed with the simulation model.

APPROACH: Using the S.C. input-output model and a series of output multipliers for other southern states, estimates of foreign exports will be used to estimate the total gross regional output impact of the foreign exports. These output forecasts will be converted to earnings or employment estimates using ratios developed from secondary data. As export levels change in one sector, a mathematical programming model will be employed to reallocate resources to their next best use and the employment impact of these shifts will be estimated using the input-output framework.

Action Officer: WC Godley

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, South Carolina MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-80965 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0003, PROGRAM NEEDS TO ENCOURAGE SOCIALLY DESIRED CHANGES IN SMALL-FARMING SYSTEMS

D.W. Brown, University of Tennessee, Knoxville Campus, Agriculture Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, *W. Cumberland Ave. S.W., Knoxville, Tennessee* 37916 (TEN00608) Start: 02/80 End: 09/84

OBJECTIVES: Focusing on major adjustments and pressures facing small-farming systems (higher fuel costs, changing markets, new technology, environmental quality and food safety concerns, etc.), will identify: Useful features of local-action programs to encourage appropriate responses by small farmers and related groups; information needed by these assistance and regulatory programs to stay in tune with local situations; and practical concepts and methods for diagnosing adjustment needs and planning programs in diverse local settings.

APPROACH: Recent USDA reviews, other studies and in-state expertise will be used to prepare scenarios of key changes likely to affect Tennessee small farmers and related groups in coming decades. Insights and creative ideas related to planning and implementing programs to help induce suitable responses will be sought from a number of sources - reports about earlier small-farm programs in Tennessee and other states, persons working with contemporary programs, reviews of related efforts in other countries and social science literature. This information will be distilled and blended into a cohesive set of concepts, ideas and guidelines for use in designing programs that serve small farmers.

Action Officer: DM Gossett

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Tennessee MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT

SSIE No. GY-81098 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0004, A STUDY OF CONSUMERS' AND RETAILERS' ATTITUDES ON BUYING IMPORTED APPAREL PRODUCTS

K.G. Dickerson, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Clothing Textiles & Related Arts, *Blacksburg, Virginia* 24061 (VA614340) Start: 10/79 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: Determine consumer awareness of imported apparel versus domestically produced apparel. An attempt will be made to determine product qualities which influence the consumer to buy domestic versus imported goods; determine consumer awareness of the serious economic problems caused by the growing volume of imported apparel being sold in the U.S. In addition, determine whether consumers would be concerned enough to express a willingness to alter buying habits; determine retailer motivation in buying imported apparel items and determine if retailers are aware of the economic problems caused by the growing volume of apparel imports. In addition, determine whether retailers would be concerned enough to express a willingness to alter buying habits.

APPROACH: Attitudes of retailers and consumers about imported apparel products will be evaluated through telephone interviews in 10 geographic sections of the eastern U.S. Information will be obtained on qualities of products, awareness of the economics of imported goods, and concerns of consumers and retailers. Data will be summarized and analyzed by geographic area, type of store, other demographic characteristics. A survey instrument will be developed and pretested prior to data collection.

Action Officer: JR Nichols

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Virginia

SSIE No. GY-80099 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0005, THE THUNG LUANG HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT TO REPLACE OPIUM-BASED AGRICULTURE

V.B. Wangsai, Maejo Inst. of Agricultural Technology, *Chiang Mai, Thailand* (0714-20160-021-C) Start: 09/79 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: Extend the results of highland agricultural research and improved practices into the Thung Luang cluster village area of northwestern Thailand to eliminate opium poppy production.

APPROACH: Through training, demonstration, and extension activities, work with tribal farmers in planning cropping systems and other land-use activities that will permit the farmers to make optimum use of

READEX FICHE

land, water, crops, and livestock to provide more income than formerly generated through production of illicit opium poppy. Marketing systems and village industries will also be developed to enhance generation of income.

Action Officer: CR Benjamin

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal Research Office, International Programs Div.

SSIE No. GY-45777 FY-79: $213,537 TOTAL COST: $18,690

12.0006, NUCLEAR SHARE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY, 2000-2025

A.A. Cook, Science Applications Inc., *8400 Westpark Dr., McLean, Virginia* 22101 (AC9NX705 T.O. 80-04) Start: 06/80 End: 09/80

The study will attempt to forecast the fraction of electrical energy that will be generated by nuclear power plants in specified foreign states over the years 2000-2025. The areas to be studied are OECD states, non-OECD states outside communist areas, and all non-communist states.

Action Officer: R Speier
Telephone: 202-632-8090

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Bureau of Non Proliferation

SSIE No. EW-751 FY-80: $8,033 TOTAL COST: $8,033

12.0007, THE POLITICS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF DEEP SEABED MINING - U.S. OPTIONS

D.E. Mann, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Political Science, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (R/NP-1-81) Start: 00/79 End: 02/81

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this project will be to explore the politics and policy inputs of private industry, the U.S. government, and the international community pertaining to ocean mining using and analytical framework based on the interpenetration between domestic and foreign policy.

A major objective is to offer decision makers an analysis for making better policy by studying the formulation of U.S. policy goals concerning the trade-offs between economic efficiency and an equitable distribution of the ocean's wealth and resources for the world community.

Other objectives are to examine the domestic politics of formulating U.S. ocean mining policy by studying the often contradictory goals of different agencies within the government; to analyze the goals and influence of the U.S. in shaping a United Nations International Seabed Authority; to examine the goals of the ocean mining industry and the ways it seeks to implement its interests; and to explain how ocean mining is related to the efforts of some Third World countries to establish a New International Economic and Monetary order that may impinge on the goals of U.S. ocean mining activity.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: The United States faces the problem of satisfying the national interests of full exploitation and pursuing an international policy that will avoid further confrontations. Careful analysis should indicate how domestic and international conflict over deep-seabed mining can be minimized, and suggest policy alternative to government decision makers and industry representatives for coordinated and efficient ocean mining policy. Given the increasing need of the U.S. and other industrialized countries for secure supplies of the minerals contained in ocean nodules, the precedents set in determine the use of the ocean "commons" will determine not only which State or group of States will control these new sources of minerals but also other uses of the oceans and other "commons" issues in the future. By addressing these important issues and making the results available to decision makers, it is hoped that better policy will result.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office

SSIE No. GBP-4436 FY-79: $5,793

12.0008, DEVELOPMENT OF A GUIDE FOR RESEARCH ON ASIAN-PACIFIC WOMEN

H. Koh, Human Relations Area Files Inc., *755 Prospect St., New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (NIEG790050) Start: 03/79 End: 09/80

This project will produce a guide to studies of Japanese and Korean women consisting of a collection of literature analyzed according to concepts which will be useful to educators, researchers and policy-makers. Both primary and secondary sources will be included for analysis. Primary works will include biographies and legal codes, as well as legal, psychiatric, and ethnographic cases, plus demographic and statistical studies on Japanese and Korean women which provide descriptive information. Secondary works will consist of results derived from systematic social science research; these works are analytical in nature. In order to provide a socio-cultural context for understanding Japanese and Korean women, a limited number of historical surveys and other documents relating to women will be included.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education

SSIE No. EF-740 FY-79: $27,367

12.0009, SOCIOLINGUISTICS OF LITERACY - A HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE STUDY

B. Spolsky, University of New Mexico, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *University Hill N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico* 87106 (NIEG790179) Start: 10/79 End: 09/82

The purpose of this study is to develop a sociolinguistic model of literacy based on historical and comparative data and tested in field observation, and to compare the model with that implied in school programs. We will start with historical study and comparison of six cases: Cherokee, medieval Jewish communities, Navajo, a northern New Mexico village, Aymara in the Bolivian Altiplano and a Polynesian case, probably Tonga. Field observations will be made in the last four cases in order to see the differences between community and school related literacy. The fundamental importance of this project for the education of poor and minority populations lies in the fact that the teaching of reading and the development of popular literacy should be most successful when they take into account the sociolinguistic situation. If literacy is seen as an alien device, acceptance is likely to be partial. Our work should also throw light on the contradictory evidence from earlier studies of initial literacy in the vernacular.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education

SSIE No. EF-819-1 FY-80:

12.0010, THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF LITERACY USES

J. Hill, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Education, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (NIEG790136) Start: 09/79 End: 09/81

This study will do the ethnography of actual literacy practices, and adaptive alternatives to these skills, across varied social settings in the everyday lives of people of various levels of literacy (nonliterate, marginal literates, "functional illiterates," as well as functionally literate). The basic question is how individuals of different levels of literacy skill, in social contexts of varying proportions of literacy, cope with activities across the social settings of daily life if the activity is to be: a) performed at all, or b) performed at some contextually defined critical level of efficiency. Put very schematically, if literacy action is called for in an activity the individual may perform it, well or poorly, or may not even if he has it; but if he doesn't have it he may use the literate skill of another person; or may find alternative nonliterate actions that allow him to carry out the activity; or he may avoid or withdraw from the activity entirely. The ethnographies will be done by participant observation in community, work-place, home, agriculture field, etc., as well as of individual egocentric social networks; by directed and spontaneous interviews to develop a case study and life-history of literacy for each informant; and by careful description of activities in events that entail literate actions; i.e., actions involving writing (including numeracy). Approximately ninety-six informants for case studies will be chosen according to variations on age, sex, ethnicity, literacy level, rural-urban residency, occupations. In order to locate social contexts in which certain critical factors exist in a singular, uncombined form, the research will be carried out in two societies: Midwest, U.S.A., Chicago and Central Illinois and among three Hill tribe villages of Northern Thailand. This ethnographic account of everyday uses of literacy bears directly on neglected areas of adult literacy research; learner motivations for literacy; instrumental value of literacy training to individual and to work setting; functional or valued uses of literacy outside school settings; a subsequent research phase on the cognitive outcomes of adult-learned literacy; and a better refined concept of functional illiteracy.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education

SSIE No. EF-841 FY-79: $35,177

12.0011, MATCHING STUDENTS' COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND TEACHER SKILLS TO ENHANCE LEARNING FROM TEACHING

P. Winne, Simon Fraser University, *Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada* (NIEG790098) Start: 10/79 End: 09/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education

SSIE No. EF-863-1 FY-80:

12.0012, ASSESSMENT OF JAPANESE POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. Jumpei, Chuo University, *1 13 27 112 Kasuga Bunkyo ku, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan* (F624P-782600) Start: 08/78 End: 08/80

OBJECTIVE: To provide up-to-date status reports and technical and economic evaluations concerning Japanese pollution control technologies and to assist in relating the Japanese data, cost and experience to the U.S. situation.

Action Officer: JD Mobley
Telephone: 919-541-2915

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research & Development, Industrial Environmental Research Lab.

SSIE No. GMA-6394 FY-78: $40,000

12.0013, TRANSFER OF PARTICULATE TECHNOLOGY FROM AUSTRALIA

K. McClaine, Unisearch House, *P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033, Australia* (F830M-790350) Start: 06/79 End: 06/81

OBJECTIVE: Provide information to U.S. particulate experts on recent advances in Australian control technology.

PROGRESS: EPA # EPA-600/7-79-180, published 08/01/79. Development of Superior Entrainment Separators.

Action Officer: LE Sparks
Telephone: 919-541-2925

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research & Development, Industrial Environmental Research Lab.

SSIE No. GMA-6479 FY-79: $53,000

12.0014, INDICATORS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

F. Abolfathi, C.A.C.I. Federal, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22209, Start: 07/80 End: 04/81

The project task is to assess the feasibility of developing quantitative indicators of political instability in Less Developed Countries (LDC's) through longitudinal analysis of two selected countries.

Action Officer: JA Kringen
Telephone: 703-351-7572

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central Intelligence Agency

SSIE No. EW-704 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0015, SOVIET DECISION MAKING UNDER CONDITIONS OF HIGH RISK

V. Lefebvre, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92717, Start: 06/80 End: 04/81

This research involves the development and administration of a questionnaire on the risk-taking propensities of Soviet elites to a selected sample of recent Soviet emigres within the United States. The results of the questionnaire will be analyzed in the final phase of the contract.

Action Officer: JA Kringen
Telephone: 703-351-7572

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central Intelligence Agency

SSIE No. EW-705 FY-80: Funds Unknown

12.0016, INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE ECONOMICS OF DISABILITY

S. Hammerman, Rehabilitation International, *432 Park Ave. S., New York, New York* 10016 (12-P-59337/2) Start: 03/79 End: 02/81

The Project is designed to disseminate to key government planners and rehabilitation service personnel in the United States and abroad basic economic data gathered internationally on the impact on society of disability and rehabilitation service provision.

The Project will publish and distribute the report of the United Nations Expert Meeting on the Socio-Economic Implications of Investments in Rehabilitation for the Disabled with supplementary material from current international literature and research in the field and with an annotated bibliography of reference sources. It will convene an International Working Group of experts in the field to contribute to the Project product and to evaluate potential programs for cross-national research.

Project activities will be linked with the Rehabilitation International Charter for the 80s, a basic statement of priorities for action internationally in the disability prevention and rehabilitation fields being developed by a World Planning Group chaired by Alfred Morris, M.P., Minister for the Disabled of the United Kingdom.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Rehabilitation Services Admin.

SSIE No. EF-660 FY-79: $70,000

12.0017, INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE BUILT ON COMMON CONCERNS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED PEOPLE (ABBREV)

J.R. Burress, People to People Committee for the Handicapped, *919 18th St. N.W., Apt. 109, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (22-P-57985/3) Start: 10/79 End: 06/80

The following proposal is a utilization demonstration of findings and recommendations resulting from the three-year experience in the conduct of the project, "International Information Exchange Built on Common Concerns for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped People - U.S. and Africa - Utilization Phase". This phase of the project is designed to facilitate a broad utilization of findings among national and international cooperating organizations assisting in the development of rehabilitation service programs in developing countries. It also has the purpose of stimulating reciprocal relationships and activities to assure a beneficial return of information of value for the improvement and the administration of rehabilitation services for severely handicapped persons in the United States - especially rural and underdeveloped communities.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Rehabilitation Services Admin.

SSIE No. EF-677-1 FY-80:

12.0018, EFFECTS OF MOTHERS' EMPLOYMENT ON MATERNAL WELL-BEING

R.P. Quinn, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Inst. for Social Research, Survey Research Center, *P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48109 (R03 MH 34385-01) Start: 04/80 End: 03/81

The overall objective of this research is to compare working and non-working mothers in two cultures in terms of several indicators of physical and mental health. Although the role of worker when added to the roles of wife and mother may potentially create role overload problems for working mothers, the effects of maternal employment appear to be highly mixed and not as uniformly negative as has sometimes been alleged. A critical factor in understanding the effects of a mother's employment may be the extent to which her husband participates in domestic chores - child care and housework. A father's participation in domestic chores can be viewed as a mechanism by which the family adjusts to a working mother's role overload. Only when this mechanism fails will a mother's potential overload become a reality. The central hypothesis to be tested, therefore, involves an interaction effect. That is, a mother's employment will adversely affect her well-being only when her husband fails to participate substantially in domestic chores. This hypothesis will be tested through a secondary analysis of data obtained from two samples of mothers; one from the United States and the other from Taiwan.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Men-

330-629 O - 80 - 2

tal Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health

SSIE No. 1MH-34385-1 FY-80: $16,499

12.0019, A TRANSCULTURAL REVIEW OF DRUGS OF ABUSE

R.E. Schultes, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Natural Sciences, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (R01 DA 02210-01) Start: 04/80 End: 02/81

A scientific review of present knowledge of drugs of abuse, especially South American, comprising much hitherto unpublished information from field observations of the three investigators and their critical evaluation of the body of information available in the literature available in nine languages. The aim of the review is to provide a readily available summary of our present knowledge of aboriginal uses of drugs in order to increase the practical efficiency of sociological, legal and health aspects of misuse and abuse of drugs in our society and to provide hints as to better methods of arriving at basically pertinent data for effective drug use control. Such a transcultural study has never been prepared and should provide governmental and legislative officers with useful guidelines. Representing the culmination of many years of field, laboratory and library research by the three investigators, the summary will be a book-length report.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Drug Abuse

SSIE No. 1DA-2210-1 FY-80: $37,464

12.0020, SYMPOSIUM ON BIOMEDICAL IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

A.A. Massoud, Ain Shams University, Dept. of Public Health Indust & Environmental Medicine, *Abbassia St., Cairo, Egypt* (03-081-N) Start: 01/80 End: 01/82

Recognition of the social and biological impact of the Transfer of Technology from Industrial nations to non-industrial societies requires specialized consideration with regard to its long-term effects on unique ecosystems. This is especially the case for the arid regions of North Africa and the Middle East. A forum is needed in which basic and applied governmental and academic scientists can interact freely to consider the biomedical impact of such technology transfer on human health. In order to: a) develop the data base required to identify problems, b) determine the status of present, intermediate and long-term problems, and c) provide rational directions for independent and collaborative research programs, the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of Egypt (national committees for biophyics and environment) in conjunction with the U.S.-Egypt Health Program, proposes to develop an international meeting to address these issues. This meeting will be held in Egypt, in December, 1979. The objectives of this conference will be to: a) identify problem areas, b) ascertain potential solutions and c) develop a published presentation of the results of this meeting which will hopefully serve as a guide for developing and redeveloping third world nations.

Action Officer: RW Hart
Telephone: 202-462-4475

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health

SSIE No. EW-759 FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $93,897

12.0021, A PHILIPPINE/U.S. MIGRATION SYSTEM - MOTIVES AND ADJUSTMENT

J.T. Fawcett, East West Center, East West Population Institute, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96848 (R01 HD 13115-01A1) Start: 05/80 End: 04/81

This study applies a value-expectancy framework for the analysis of individual-level motivations for migration and the adjustment of migrants from a rural, developing country region (the Ilocos Coast, the Philippines) to the major urban area of that country (Manila) and to an important destination city in the United States (Honolulu); assesses the subjective constraints and facilitators affecting movement within this system, with emphasis on family strategies and the influence of United States immigration policies and Philippines emigration and internal development policies; and integrates data sets including longitudinal and cross-sectional comparisons of migrants, potential migrants, non-migrants and return and circular migrants at points of origin and destination. This framework affords a comprehensive microlevel view of a migration system that includes both internal and international components. Data will be from sample surveys conducted initially at the rural area of origin and subsequently at the alternative urban areas of destination. A quantitative model will be applied to determine the net effect of the value-expectancy components of motivations, and a similar conceptual framework will be used to provide a measure of cognitive adjustment. Migrant utilization and perceived adequacy of public health, welfare, employment, and other public and private programs and service programs at the destinations will also be evaluated in relation to behavioral indices of adjustment.

Action Officer: JT Fawcett
Telephone: 808-948-6582

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-13115-1 FY-80: $60,995 TOTAL COST: $237,657

12.0022, ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN TAITA

A.K. Fleuret, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, Graduate School, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (1 R01 HD 13575-01) Start: 08/80 End: 06/82

The goals of the research will be to investigate the interactions among culture, ecology, health and nutrition in a Third World setting, the Taita Hills, Kenya. The project will make substantial strides in identifying the factors that contribute to malnutrition in developing countries. These data are of importance because of the often repeated pattern of deteriorating nutrition in situations in which there are rapid cultural and ecological changes resulting from urbanization and industrialization. The basic design is to study nutrition and related socioeconomic and sociocultural patterns in villages that exemplify the logically possible combinations of cash versus subsistence cropping, high versus low migrant wage labor, and good versus poor access to reliable waters. The study represents an excellent opportunity to advance understanding of mankind's interaction with food and the factors that influence this interaction. This is a key area of interest to the NICHD because it forms the basis for understanding the factors that control dietary habits.

Action Officer: T Fjellstedt
Telephone: 301-496-5575

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-13575-1 FY-80: $64,732 TOTAL COST: $106,790

12.0023, DOMINICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

P.R. Pessar, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (1R01 HD-14298-01) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

This is a combination of survey and ethnographic research strategies to investigate migration from the Dominican Republic to the United States. Results of the research will be of importance to policymakers.

Action Officer: DE Clark
Telephone: 301-496-5481

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development

SSIE No. 1HD-14298-1 FY-80: $78,578

12.0024, RESEARCH ON HEALTH SURVEY TECHNIQUES

V. Ramalingaswami, Indian Council of Medical Research, *P.B. 4508, New Delhi 16, Delhi, India* (01-662-H) Start: 06/76 End: 06/81

Every country is seeking ways to determine the most efficient use of its limited resources for the delivery of health care. Whether priorities for use of resources are established on the basis of cost benefits, equitable distribution of services to all population groups, moral values, or some combination of these and other principles, there is a need for

a sound data base upon which to plan health services. The focus of the present research proposal is on the second type of health information; that which can be obtained most efficiently from the people themselves by interview survey techniques. The objective and values to be explored include: 1. Establishment of a few measures of health which will have comparability in concept and definition from one population group to another. 2. To establish techniques of health interviewing in India which may be applicable to a national sample of the population and which may be adaptable to use by other countries. 3. To explore methods of interrelating health interviews with health examinations to devise improved measure of the needs for medical care. 4. To assess whether it is possible, by health survey methods to obtain data useful for purposes of cost-benefit analysis. 5. To provide training and experience to strengthen capabilities in survey methods and practical health statistics.

Action Officer: RJ Casady
Telephone: 301-436-7023

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of Health Research Statistics & Technology, National Center for Health Services Research
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $317,194

SSIE No. EW-760

12.0025, INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACT POLICY DILEMMAS OF LOW INCOME HOME-OWNERSHIP IN U.S./BRITAIN

Unknown, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (H-2882-T07) Start: 09/79 End: 04/80

Despite policies of extending home-ownership to larger proportions of the population in both the United States and Britain, there is increasing evidence in both countries of the difficulty involved in using home-ownership to provide better quality housing for low income people. This project will look at the phenomenon of low income home-ownership in the United States and Britain and critically examine present policies for the further extension of home-ownership among this sector of the population. Issues will be addressed from the standpoint of both current and potential low income home-owners and long-term national policy goals.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research
FY-79: $10,500

SSIE No. GR-1985

12.0026, A METRIC CONVERSION PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

H. Milton, Center for Building Technology, Development Program, Building 226, Washington, D.C. 20234, (H-5247) Start: 06/80 End: 10/80

Assess the implications of metrication on housing design, production and standards. Investigate the relevant precedents, and develop a cost-effective action plan for conversion of the home building industry to the metric system. Study and report on the impact of dimensional coordination on housing and building. Assess international developments and standards relating to dimensional coordination and make recommendations for draft standards for the application of preferred dimensions in building design, production and construction. Develop related advisory documents for HUD publication.

Action Officer: OG Lee
Telephone: 202-755-0640

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research
FY-80: $45,000 TOTAL COST: $100,000

SSIE No. GR-2113

12.0027, STATE-OF-THE-ART STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE INTERNATIONAL MARKETING NETWORKS

J.R. Beardsley, New TransCentury Foundation, *1789 Columbia Rd. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 (AID/OTR-C-1805) Start: 05/80 End: 10/80

For many of the developing countries' poorest workers, finding markets in which to sell the fruits of their labors is a critical constraint in achieving higher levels of economic and social well-being. The limited documentation that is available on the subject suggests that international "alternative marketing organizations" (AMOs) may play an important role in moving developing country goods - particularly those produced by cooperatives and small-scale and informal sector enterprises - in world markets. This project will prepare a state-of-the-art study on AMOs and through the holding of workshops and the dissemination of research findings, will provide a forum for discussion their implications for technical assitance agencies involved in efforts to increase employment opportunities, income and the effective participation of small-scale producers in less developed countries.

Action Officer: M Farbman
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: $57,000 TOTAL COST: $57,000

SSIE No. EW-714

12.0028, THE FAMILY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - PROMOTING GROWTH THROUGH PEOPLE

D. De Tray, Rand Corp., *1700 Main St., Santa Monica, California* 90406 (AID-OTR-G-1822) Start: 06/80 End: 06/83

This research grant will: (1) join state-of-art research methods with the best available household community level data to answer questions of concern to policymakers and planners in developing countries; (2) make researchers and policymakers in developing countries more aware of recent advances in methods and data for policy analysis, through research collaboration and training activities; and (3) distill research findings into specific policy and program options for presentation to decision makers at A.I.D. and in LDCs. Four major and three minor research subprojects will be carried out.

The major projects are the following: The Impact of Nutrition, Health and Family Planning Interventions on contraceptive use, breastfeeding and fertility; Cross-cultural differences in the effects of weaning patterns on infant and child mortality, morbidity, and growth; Time allocation among rural and agricultural households; and The determinants and consequences of internal migration in developing countries.

The three minor subprojects involve: The role of informal and institutional credit in smallholder agriculture; Schooling policies, income growth, and income distribution; and The effects of economic growth on male earnings.

Action Officer: M Lewis
Telephone: 202-632-8952

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: $500,000 TOTAL COST: $1,522,000

SSIE No. EW-715

12.0029, CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH COORDINATION

G.L. Kelling, Police Foundation, *1909 K St. N.W., Suite 400, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (79NIAX0003) Start: 12/78 End: 12/79

Police research has, on the whole, been confined within national boundaries. It is therefore the purpose of this grant to enable the Police Foundation to take the primary role in coordinating cross-national research between England, Australia, Canada, Holland and the United States in the area of criminal investigations. This would entail the Police Foundation assisting in the development of testable hypotheses, project methodology, and instruments, monitoring the progress of the five sites, conducting the comparative analyses and publishing the final results. This proposed program covers the first year of a two-year endeavor.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.
FY-79: $74,846

SSIE No. GGA-3884

12.0030, FORMATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

J.H. Baker, University of Cambridge, Queens College, *Cambridge CB3 9ET, England, United Kingdom* (79NIAX0025) Start: 04/79 End: 03/80

The objective of this historical research is to demonstrate that criminal justice policy of retribution is a phase in an evolutionary process. The researcher will produce a comprehensive analysis of the evolvement of the jury trial and the predominance of public over private prosecution with its objective of retribution and deterrence in place of victim compensation. Using his knowledge of paleography and elementary Latin, Mr. Moss will examine the extant court records (plea rolls) of criminal suits (crown pleas) in the public record office, London, the British Mu-

seum and the Cambridge University Library in order to determine legal trends through four medieval periods: 1194 to 1215, 1215 to 1240, 1240 to 1279, and 1279 to 1300. He also will study the relevant English law codes, assizes, and statutes from 600 to 1352. The fellow is seeking historical data that might suggest that a commonly accepted rehabilitation program might be developed, allowing a shift in the focus of criminal justice towards individal repentance and towards the promotion of the defendant's full positive potential as the most efficient means of deterring crime. The deliverable will be a doctoral dissertation entitled, "The Formation of Anglo-American Criminal Justice."

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-3897 FY-79: $10,000

12.0031, ON TERRORISM - SURVEY OF THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE MEDIA

M.C. Bassiouni, De Paul University, College of Law, *25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois* 60604 (79NIAX0060) Start: 08/79 End: 02/80

This grant will analyze current media practices and policies regarding coverage of ongoing terrorist incidents in the U.S. and overseas. It will examine, through research, the problems and tensions incident to media coverage of terrorist incidents, and the interaction between media, law and law enforcement to which terrorist incidents give use. The impact of media reporting during terrorist incidents and their aftermath will be analyzed; also, measures initiated by law enforcement and/or the media will be identified.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-3916 FY-79: $24,313

12.0032, DETECTING PATTERNS IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

N. Cliff, University of Southern California, School of Letters Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Psychology, *3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90007 (79NIAX0065) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

Much of the data used in criminological research consist of qualitative records of events occurring in the career of the individual offender: Arrested - not arrested; convicted - acquitted; incarcerated - released on probation; etc. The development of methods for analyzing and drawing inferences from sets of such data has lagged far behind the methods developed for application to continuous data. It is well known that the simple transfer of these traditional methods to the analysis of dichotomous data is generally unsatisfactory and often incorrect. The proposed project is concerned with the development of a methodology for the detection of patterns in dichotomous data. It would address statistically such questions as: "Are there common sequences of criminal acts? Are there chains of criminal behaviors such that commission of one type of act does not occur unless another has also occurred?..." In addition to the development of specific, practical indicies which would be applicable to the analysis of many such common problems, the project will use the techniques in the study of the extensive and unusually complete criminal records of 28,884 males born during the years 1944 to 1947 in Copenhagen.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-3924 FY-79: $75,606

12.0033, THE PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF TERRORISM

E.P. Benedek, American Psychiatric Assn., *1700 18th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 (79TAAX0023) Start: 08/79 End: 07/80

This project will develop and implement a conference and other activities related to the psychiatric aspects of domestic and international terrorism through the American Psychiatric Association's task force on terrorism. Participants in the project will include law enforcement and government officials, consultants to government agencies, and psychiatrists and psychologists who are engaged in research on terrorism both in this country and overseas.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-3972 FY-79: $19,664

12.0034, THE CHILDREN'S HEARINGS IN SCOTLAND

S. Fox, Boston College, Newton Campus, Law School, *885 Centre St., Newton Center, Massachusetts* 02159 (79JNAX0033) Start: 11/79 End: 04/80

This project, supported by Juvenile Justice (JN) funds, consists of the third and final phase of a study designed to add to our knowledge of alternative models for processing juveniles which might inform current debates on reform of the American juvenile justice system. Specifically, it involves and examination of the philosophy, policies and procedures of the system of Scottish children's panels which consist of hearings held in lieu of court processing for juveniles. Findings from various methodologies, including petri-net modeling, value assessments, observations, interviews, questionnaires and records analysis are being integrated to model the operations of the children's panels. The field work is being conducted by staff at the University of Glasgow, Scotland under a subcontract from Boston College.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-4068-1 FY-80:

12.0035, CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF DELINQUENCY IN TWO BIRTH COHORTS

S.A. Mednick, University of Southern California, Social Science Research Inst., *University Park, Los Angeles, California* 90007 (79NIAX0087) Start: 08/79 End: 08/81

This project proposes a comparative study of criminality in two birth cohorts, one Danish and one American. The Danish cohort resembles a cohort studied in Philadelphia by Wolfgang, Figlio and Sellin (1972). Since many aspects of both cohorts are similar, a replication of the Philadelphia sample is possible. The larger size of the Danish sample will permit extending the findings of the American study in several important ways. The proposed research will consider the interaction of social factors relating to criminality in the cohorts. Data on violent offenders will be given special attention. Methodological techniques such as Markov chain analysis for time series and classification via principal components will be utilized. The possible usefulness of the proposed study as an aid to understanding and prevention of criminal behavior will be considered. The final product, a volume of about 300 pages, will outline the major findings.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.

SSIE No. GGA-4285 FY-79: $197,609

12.0036, THE STALIN REGIME AND AUTOCRATIC POLITICS

C.H. Fairbanks, Yale University, Department of Political Science, 3532 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, (RO-00159-80-0185) Start: 10/80 End: 09/83

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $49,967

SSIE No. GZK-5815

12.0037, FEASIBILITY OF PUBLIC DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

S. Sertaty, Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Dept. of International Relations, *1740 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (AD-00001-80-0019) Start: 10/79 End: 06/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: C Huxley
Telephone: 202-724-0261

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5816 FY-80: $12,478 TOTAL COST: $12,478

12.0038, MAO TSE-TUNG AND CHINESE MARXIST THEORY
M.J. Meisner, University of Wisconsin, 5630 Lake Mandota Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53705, (RO-20119-80-1357) Start: 06/80 End: 07/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: H Cannon
Telephone: 202-724-0226

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5817 FY-80: $17,500 TOTAL COST: $17,500

12.0039, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHILIPPINE STUDIES
J.J. Green, Villanova University, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Villanova, Pennsylvania* 19085 (RD-20041-80-1396) Start: 05/80 End: 06/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: H Cannon
Telephone: 202-724-0226

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5818 FY-80: $4,500 TOTAL COST: $4,500

12.0040, MERCHANTS AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA'S NEW POLITY
S.M. Jones, 5736 S. Harper, Chicago, Illinois 60637, (FA-00911-80-0067) Start: 10/80 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5819 FY-81: $18,000 TOTAL COST: $18,000

12.0041, ANTHROPOLOGICAL MODELS IN THE STUDY OF MODERN INDIAN HISTORY
B.S. Cohn, University of Chicago, Departments of Anthropology and History, 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, (FS-00262-80-0074) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: JH Blessing
Telephone: 202-724-0238

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5820 FY-80: $50,504 TOTAL COST: $50,504

12.0042, THE VIETNAM PROJECT
R. Ellison, 461 West 49th Street, New York, New York 10019, (PN-00289-80-0280) Start: 06/80 End: 04/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

Action Officer: M Sullivan
Telephone: 202-724-0231

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5821 FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $700,000

12.0043, CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT IN VENEZUELA, C. 1600-PRESENT
R.H. Claxton, West Georgia College, Graduate School, Dept. of History, *Carrollton, Georgia* 30117 (ATM78-27047) Start: 06/79 End: 11/80

The study has two basic goals: (1) to identify episodes of climate variability in Venezuela, organizing these by type into time series, as revealed in primary historic documents beginning with the era of European settlement; (2) to determine the extent to which such episodes had an impact on the established economic and social systems and to analyze the response of the governing authorities to resulting emergencies.

Climate variability may be long- or short-term, but short-term incidents and their impact on human institutions in historic times have not been studied extensively, especially not in Latin America. A variety of unused primary documents for such studies do exist, however, including those to be found in Venezuela. That nation is significant because of its resources, urbanization, economic policies, and historic decentralization. Weather historians of any nation may supplement the natural indicators of variability with protracted human records of tax collection and food acquistion, travel accounts, narratives of unusual events, and routine administrative reports. Such information for up to 300 years regarding a variety of Venezuelan regions and states offers an opportunity for comparative studies both of weather patterns and of public policy in Venezuela and elsewhere in times of weather-based emergency. This study would be one more step toward a synoptic view of climate and of reaction to natural hazards from a global perspective.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Astronomical Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Scis., Div. of Atmospheric Sciences

SSIE No. EF-756 FY-79: $15,200

12.0044, IMMIGRANT ADAPTATION TO A HOST SOCIETY
W.A. Douglass, University of Nevada, Reno Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Reno, Nevada* 89507 (BSN79-18342) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

This study involves a controlled comparison of the socioeconomic mobility of Basques and Abruzzeli-Molisani South Italians who at one time were employed as cane cutters in the sugar industry of North Queensland, Australia. The purpose of the research is to determine the role (or lack thereof) of national character and ethnicity maintenance in the adaption of immigrants to a host society. The study will employ a triangulated methodology of anthropological participant observation, archival research, and socioeconomic surveys in North Queensland (the Ingham and Ayr areas), South Australia (Sydney and Melbourne), Italy and northern Spain. For the purpose of the survey, a minimum of 150 individuals will be interviewed (25 Basques and 25 Italians who have settled in the sugar districts, and 25 Italians who returned to Europe after their Australian sojourn). Two hundred Anglo-Australian respondents will be surveyed as well, regarding their attitudes toward southern European immigrants.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EH-472 FY-80: $62,390

12.0045, A REFERENCE GRAMMAR OF HUNGARIAN
R. Hetzron, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of German & Slavic Language, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS79-21502) Start: 04/80 End: 09/82

The research will have as its target the writing of a modern Hungarian descriptive reference grammar aimed at the language specialist and the general linguist or educated layman for reference.

The research is to be pursued in Budapest, Hungary, where not only can the living language be observed, but the library collections and the very active professional linguistic life can also be exploited. The research will begin with the writing of a sketch grammar, followed by the gradual introduction of detailed analyses based on readings, discussions with colleagues and manuscript notes on various aspects of Hungarian grammar in the files of the principal investigator. Special emphasis will be put on syntax, such as word order, focus constructions, etc. This is an arena of Hungarian grammar which has been neglected. An important feature of the reference grammar will be the integration of grammatical prosody. This can only be efficiently pursued in a Hungarian-speaking territory. The principal investigator has already worked out a system of 'tonosyntax' which will have a strong impact on the analyses. Hitherto unrecognized or impressionistically described categories and phenomena will now be clearly delimited, with their assigned

place within the overall structure.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EH-486 FY-80: $61,229

12.0046, THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J. Zulaika, Princeton University, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (BNS79-22229) Start: 02/80 End: 10/81

Recent violence in the Basque country of northern Spain is not exclusively a "political" phenomenon. Cultural analysis is most important in elucidating this phenomenon in its crucial dimensions. For it is in arguments for ethnic singularity and for national culture that other interests are articulated. While the recurrent killings need to be seen in the long tradition of opposition to Spanish rule, elements of ritualistic performance and symbolic rejection are fundamental in these extremist actions. A cultural and social anthropological treatment of the Basque-Spanish conflict promises a substantial contribution to our understanding of this highly ambiguous phenomenon.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EH-492 FY-80: $4,605

12.0047, LIFE CYCLE DEVELOPMENT

M.J. Konner, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (BNS79-23717) Start: 03/80 End: 08/82

This project involves analysis and reporting of a large body of quantitative and qualitative data on the life cycle among the Kung San, gatherer-hunters of northwestern Botswana. The data were collected by the present investigators in two field trips (1969-71 and 1975) totalling twenty-four months at the field site (the dobe area of the Kangwa District). Included are: 1) quantitative observational and test data on behavior of infants and young children; 2) extensive qualitative life history interviews with nine women and four men ranging in age from the mid-teens to the eighth decade; 3) quantitative interview data using a standard coding protocol, on the details of the daily experience activity, attitudes & mood of eight other women interviewed every other day for a 2-month period; reproductive histories of 20 women, including detailed subjective accounts of birth experiences; 5) quantitative and qualitative data on parenting and parenthood based on behavioral observations, individual interviews and group or "seminar" interviews. All observational and test data and all quantitative interview data are in computer-readable format. Qualitative interview data exist in one of 3 forms: a) field notes; b) tape recordings in the Kung language; and c) English translations & transcripts of such tapes. Although some analysis and reporting of this material has been accomplished, extensive work remains to be done. Together with already available demographic and ethnographic information on the Kung, this new material viewing the whole life course both quantitatively and qualitatively, objectively and subjectively, will provide a deeper level of understanding of the human experience in one of our environments of evolutionary adaptedness.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EH-510 FY-80: $41,135

12.0048, SOCIAL MOBILITY AND LEADERSHIP - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

M.C. Szanton, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS79-24405) Start: 02/80 End: 07/81

This grant supports an analysis of previously collected data on social mobility and leadership in an occupational complex and polyethnic market town southeast of Bangkok, Thailand. The data derives from intensive interviews and a random 12% sample of resident families from field research conducted by the student in 1974. The analysis will focus on individual life cycles and on families over three generations, to examine processes of individual and family differentiation and stratification - given varying opportunities and adaptive strategies -in the context of a rapidly industrializing community. The potential for and realized successes of the town's largely migrant population will also be analyzed in relation to the preservation of ethnic distinctiveness and varying degrees of ethnic politicization. The study will be completed with a situational analysis of a hotly debated municipal election which made manifest changing patterns of local and national leadership.

The importance of the project lies in its clarification of the role played by ethnicity in the competition for scarce resources and in its political manifestations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EH-534 FY-80: $4,015

12.0049, PUBLICATION - PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AUSTROASIATIC LINGUISTICS

D.R. Dowty, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (BNS79-26647) Start: 03/80 End: 05/81

This award provides funds to cover the costs of preparing camera-ready typescript for publication of the proceedings of the Second International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics (SICAL), which met in Mysore, India, December 19-21, 1978. The Proceedings consist of forty-three papers on Austroasiatic languages presented at SICAL by scholars from all over the world. The editors of the Proceedings are David Stampe, Gerard Diffloth, E. Annamalai, and B. P. Mahapatra. The Indian editors will oversee publication of the complete typescript by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. EH-557 FY-80: $2,780

12.0050, EXPORT GROWTH, EXPORT PRICES, AND THE SUPPLY OF EXPORTS

R.E. Lipsey, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1737 Cambridge St., Room 403, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES79-25724) Start: 03/80 End: 08/82

This research contributes to an understanding of changes in exports in two ways. One is the statistical task of improving the data needed for explaining shifts in trade. The order is the analytical task of relating changes in trade to price changes, exchange rates, importers' and exporters' income and cyclical fluctuations, and more fundamentally to changes in relative productivity and rates of growth.

The statistical work includes (1) expanding the coverage of export and export-weighted domestic price indexes to include more commodities and countries and a longer time period; (2) constructing price and quantity indexes suitably weighted for explaining exports to particular regions; (3) estimating productivity and output measures relevant to changes in export supply.

The analytical work involves using the new measures, in conjunction with other variables, to explain shifts in trade and particularly the role of the price mechanism in such shifts. Changes in export supply arising from productivity, cost, and output changes are measured and their effects are traced through domestic prices, export prices, the relation between these two, and relations among prices of different types of goods. On the demand side, the role of relative export price changes in bringing about shifts in trade and the role of exporters' and importers' income and business cycle fluctuations in accounting for individual countries' export variation are studied. The emphasis of the analytical work is on what can be added to existing studies by the use of the new body of data that is developed.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EH-891 FY-80: $201,751

12.0051, FORMAL MODELING OF PROTEST STRATEGIES

J.D. DeNardo, Princeton University, Graduate School, Dept. of Politics, *205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (SES79-25668) Start: 04/80 End: 09/81

This grant supports an investigation of patterns of conflict between dissident political movements and their governments. A formal mathe-

matical model is developed to describe the political environment confronting dissident leaders and government authorities. The study then seeks to use rational choice premises to explain how the structure of the political environment influences dissidents' strategies of social disruption.

The major purpose of the research is to explore strategies used by dissenters to resist the policies of regimes and to press their own demands.

The project should make a significant contribution to our understanding of the logic of peaceful protest, mass political violence, and terrorism.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-893 FY-80: $28,925

12.0052, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES OF PARTY ORGANIZATION AND VOTER MOBILIZATION

E.S. Wellhofer, University of Denver, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *2115 S. University Blvd., Denver, Colorado* 80210 (SES79-25622) Start: 03/80 End: 08/82

This grant supports research on the patterns of change and stability in party and voter alignments since the period of mass enfranchisement in three nations: Argentina, Britain, and Norway. The study employs quantitative methods applied to historical data on socioeconomic change, voter mobilization, the incorporation of new citizens in the political parties, and partisan voting. Using a "most different systems" design, the work tests a complex model on the causes of party organizational development and voter mobilization.

The analysis is executed on three dmiensions; over time, or longitudinally, spatially or between nation comparisons, and between levels of government within nations. Initial descriptive analyses will use established econometric techniques with full testing of the model and its implications drawing recent advances in estimation techniques due to Joreskog and others (e.g. LISREL-III, LISREL-IV, COSAN and SEM 2).

This work should constitute a major scientific contribution to our understanding of what accounts for the endurance and changes in party organizations, and the effects of this on the nature of citizen political participation under widely different governmental and socioeconomic contexts.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-897 FY-80: $89,805

12.0053, FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS IN THE MODERN THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

W.J. Ethier, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (SES79-25614) Start: 03/80 End: 08/82

The centerpiece of the modern theory of international trade is the two-commodity, two-factor, Hecksher-Ohlin-Samuelson model, which yields four fundamental propositions: The Hecksher-Ohlin, factor-price-equalization, Stolper-Samuelson, and Rybezynski theorems. This research project shows that a central economic core of the four fundamental propositions in fact holds in a much more general environment than the Hecksher-Ohlin-Samuelson model. This is done in three parts. (1) That portion of the four propositions is determined which remains valid without strong additional assumptions in the presence of many goods and factors, joint production, nontraded goods, and heterogeneous produced means of production. (2) A new theory of economies of scale and international trade is worked out. This theory focuses on the interaction of factor endowments, traditional internal economies of scale, and internationally decreasing costs. Intraindustry trade, intermediate goods, and imperfect competition play central roles in the theory. (3) The existing empirical literature is critically evaluated in the light of the conclusions of the first two parts.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-898 FY-80: $61,374

12.0054, A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LOCATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF RURAL SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

M.L. McNulty, University of Iowa, Inst. of Urban & Regional Research, Dept. of Geography, *102 Jessup Hall, Iowa City, Iowa* 52240 (SES79-25069) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

This research will focus on: (1) extending both central place theory and regional development theory, (2) developing locational analysis methods for measuring the characteristics of the spatial organization of service delivery systems and (3) evaluating the relative locational efficiency of existing settlement systems in different development contexts.

The research will examine the locations of selected health, education and agricultural services in India and Nigeria to determine their geographical accessibility to the populations they are intended to serve. For defined criteria, optional location patterns will be computed using an analysis system based on heuristic location-allocation algorithms. Differences between observed and optional patterns will be compared to determine the relative efficiency of the service systems.

The research will further the development of rules of spatial behavior in different cultural contexts and provide a test of theories postulated to account for the location of settlements as places to obtain goods and services and the development of the geographic system of settlements within a country.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-905 FY-80: $190,551

12.0055, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION CHANGE

B.L. Moots, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Population Studies Center, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (SES79-22756) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

Both agricultural and non-agricultural development in Taiwan have been rapid in the past two decades, exposing local agricultural populations to a variety of changed circumstances which affect their household living arrangements, employment and educational opportunities, agricultural practices, age at marriage, and fertility. This study will examine the effects of areal variations in development on household structure, employment and education and the effects of these, in turn, on nuptiality and fertility. The analysis will combine areal data with individual and household level data on farm households which have recently become available. No collection of new data will be required.

The objectives of this study are to identify the structural, i.e. developmental, and technological changes that have contributed to changing fertility behavior in agricultural areas. As part of this evaluation, fertility differentials by education, income, and size of land holding will be calculated. In the overall context of the demographic transition in Taiwan, the role and importance of rural population changes in age at marriage and fertility provide a basis for testing and expanding sociological models of transition behavior.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-912 FY-80: $57,048

12.0056, DIRECT ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POWER RELATIONS DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

L. Bardi, Johns Hopkins University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 (SES79-20284) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

This grant supports dissertation research to study the impact of direct election of the European Parliament. Using a quasi-experimental design to compare relationships before and after the implementation of direct election of members, this study focuses on institutional development of the Parliament and on changes in the relationships among the various bodies of the European Economic Commission.

The data for the study come from collaboration with the E.E.C. sponsored survey of parliamentary members as well as a set of the recently appointed Parliament.

This study will contribute to understanding of the processes and prospects for greater European integration, as well as to the general theoretical question of the effects of selection (appointment vs. direct election) upon institutional performance.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-929 FY-80: $8,346

12.0057, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH - STAPLE FOODS IN SEMI-INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

L. Taylor, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Center for International Studies, *50 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (SES79-14208) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

A theoretical model of the short and long run macro interactions of staple food agriculture with the rest of the economy is extended to deal with the process of economic growth and to incorporate more policy relationships. Projections from the model are tested using United Nations data sets on sectoral price movements and growth patterns. The feasibility of reaching growth paths to support the basic needs of participants in selected developing countries is examined using the model.

The public finance aspects of providing staple foods is studied. At the macro level this would involve analysis of the limits on the range of short term stabilization policies that can be applied in semi-industrialized countries. At the micro level efficient price and quantity based staple food delivery systems for nutritionally needy families are studied. The micro work takes into account the probabilistic distribution of nutrient intakes and requirements across populations.

The research on staple food production and distribution integrates three related lines of thought in development economics - classical development models of the type proposed by W. Arthur Lewis, structuralist models, and the general body of general equilibrium theory.

This research is being done in collaboration with Graciela Chichilnisky at Columbia University.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-936 FY-80: $133,539

12.0058, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH - STAPLE FOODS IN SEMI-INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

G. Chichilnisky, Columbia University, Center for Social Sciences, *420 W. 118th St., New York, New York* 10027 (SES79-14050) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

A theoretical model of the short and long run macro interactions of staple food agriculture with the rest of the economy is extended to deal with the process of economic growth and to incorporate more policy relationships. Projections from the model are tested using United Nations data sets on sectoral price movements and growth patterns. The feasibility of reaching growth paths to support the basic needs of participants in selected developing countries is examined using the model.

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This research is being done in collaboration with Lance Taylor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-940 FY-80: $96,470

12.0059, INSTITUTIONAL PRECONDITIONS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION - DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN BANKING PRACTICES

F.T. Melton, University of North Carolina, Greensboro Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *1000 Spring Garden, Greensboro, North Carolina* 27412 (SES79-13413) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

This research investigates the origins of private banking institutions in England. Attention is centered on the rise of the mortgage as a dominant characteristic in early banking history. The purpose of the study is two-fold: to identify the structure of early English banking through its economics, and to create models which can be used in further investigations of banking history into the subsequent stages of industrialization.

The author's newly assembled data sources include the largest and earliest set of banking archives, now scattered among 28 repositories in Britain and America. Preliminary analysis of these materials calls in question the prevailing historical interpretation that the practice of receiving interest-bearing deposits was the critical force during the first century of the continuous cycle of English banking. Broadly speaking, these remained constant during the period. Instead, the pivotal change appeared in banking investments, with the evolution of new type of loan security. The role of the mortgage instrument in making feasible long-term, large scale investment forms the crux of the proposed empirical investigation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-942 FY-80: $32,597

12.0060, THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN POLICY

E.P. Hoffman, State University of New York, Albany Campus, School of Public Affairs, Dept. of Political Science, *135 Western Ave., Albany, New York* 12203 (SES79-12629) Start: 02/80 End: 07/82

This grant seeks to explain the effects of scientific-technological change on domestic and foreign policies and policy making procedures. Emphasizing the case of the Soviet Union, four major aspects of this problem are investigated: 1) elite perspectives on the interconnections among the world economy, peaceful coexistence, and developed socialism; 2) the influence of international economic relations on national strategies for foreign trade, the acquisition of advanced technology, and the modernization of an underdeveloped but rich in natural resources sub-national region; 3) the real and perceived need to improve foreign policy making machinery to deal with these new demands; and 4) the conflict among bureaucratic groups with different interests and perspectives of various kinds and strategies of interdependence.

The primary hypothesis of this study is that competing views on internal and external policy tend to cluster and that one must seek both domestic and international influences on the formation, interaction, and effectiveness of these clusters and patterns of behavior. An examination of this guiding hypothesis and other hypotheses will be conducted through a systematic analysis of the pertinent Russian language literature, through the examination of attitudinal data obtained through interviews with Soviet officials, emigres, and selected Western individuals with first-hand experience, and through the intensive analysis of Siberian development practices and competing orientations to development strategies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-944 FY-80: $74,819

12.0061, RELATIVE COSTS OF TARIFFS AND QUOTAS

J.E. Anderson, Boston College, Chestnut Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *140 Commonwealth, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts* 02167 (SES79-07085) Start: 06/80 End: 11/81

This research studies theoretically and empirically the relative costs of different barriers to international trade. Theoretically, the project extends previous work comparing quotas and tariffs from a partial equilibrium to a general equilibrium setting. Rules are derived that identify those factors which determine the significance of the superiority of tariffs over quotas. Empirically, the project provides estimates for U.S. imports of cheese, meats, cotton textiles and specialty steels of the significance of the superiority of tariffs over quotas.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-947 FY-80: $25,072

12.0062, PRODUCT QUALITY, TARIFFS, AND ADVERTISING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

W. Mayer, University of Cincinnati, McMicken College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Van Wormer Adm. Bldg., Room 204, Cincinnati, Ohio* 45221 (SES79-05703) Start: 03/80 End: 11/81

Many internationally traded commodities belong to the same general commodity classification, for example, automobiles, but are qualitatively differentiated. Within a given commodity classification, different countries may produce commodities of different qualities, the same country may produce different qualities for the home and foreign markets, and very similar but qualitatively differentiated products are both exported and imported by the same country.

This project's major objective is to obtain a better understanding of the quality dimension of commodities in international trade. In place of the usual treatment of quality as a predetermined parameter, it is postulated that quality is the result of a rational decision process on the part producers. Consequently, a country's output quality may change as the conditions faced by producers, such as factor endowments, technologies, or governmental trade policies change. It is planned, therefore, to explore what determines the quality of commodities a country may export or import.

Beyond that the question of how policymakers can affect a country's product quality by enacting appropriate tariffs, taxes, or subsidies is examined. And finally, the role of advertising in international trade is investigated. Since advertising crucially influences a consumer's perception of commodity quality, both magnitude and direction of trade flows are related to advertising efforts. Furthermore, if advertising is centrally controlled, it can be considered a special tool of trade policy.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EH-948 FY-80: $41,616

12.0063, INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY AND THE ECONOMICS OF MANAGED FLOATING

J.A. Frenkel, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (SOC78-14480) Start: 11/78 End: 04/81

This research is aimed at: (1) understanding countries' demands for international reserves under varying exchange rate regimes and, (2) understanding the fundamental issues underlying the economics of managed float. The proposed research deals with both topics, theoretically and empirically.

The study of reserves extends previous contributions in several directions among which are: (1) application of econometric techniques to pooling time-series and cross-section data, (2) analysis of the extent of a structural change associated with changes in the international monetary system, (3) developing a testable analytical framework for the analysis of short-run and long-run demand functions and for the analysis of the determinants of the speed of adjustment, (4) developing a theoretical framework for the derivation of the demand for reserves within a stochastic framework and (5) integrating the conceptual framework underlying the demand for reserves with the conceptual framework underlying the monetary approach to the balance of payments.

The study of the economics of managed float integrates the analysis of foreign-exchange intervention with the analysis of optimal macroeconomic policies in an open economy. A framework for the analysis of managed float is developed and extended to deal with: (1) the stochastic structure of the economy, (2) the connection between monetary policy and foreign exchange intervention, (3) the role of information and (4) the role of international capital markets.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. GSS-7019 FY-79: $116,035

12.0064, THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF INFLATION THROUGH THE WORLD MONETARY SYSTEM

A.J. Schwartz, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *261 Madison Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (DAR79-22874) Start: 03/80 End: 02/82

This project aims to produce a major National Bureau of Economic Research volume that will assess the empirical importance of the alternative channels by which inflation can be transmitted from country to country. In addition, the findings will serve as bases for examining the implications of alternative international monetary arrangements for inflation in the United States and abroad.

This is the third and final renewal for this project.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of Applied Research

SSIE No. EJ-149 FY-80: $120,873

12.0065, NSF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR AID-FUNDED DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPTIAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES

V. Slamecka, Georgia Inst. of Technology, School of Information & Computer Science, *225 North Ave. N.W., Atlanta, Georgia* 30332 (INT79-24187) Start: 10/79 End: 10/81

The primary objective of this first phase two-year effort is to establish the basis for the longer term development of a nationwide system of scientific and technical information (STI) services which can effectively support the Egyptian scientific and technical community. The emphasis of the award is on providing U.S. expert methodological and technical guidance and assistance to the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology as the focal point for implementation of a national information system for science and technology. The scope of this award consists of three related projects: (1) a planning and design study for a nationwide STI system whose objective is to develop an overall plan and preliminary design with detailed specifications, an implementation schedule and cost estimates; (2) a six-month planning study (Stage I) to identify the current S&T literature needed by Egyptian scientists and engineers and to specify in a recommended plan both the literature and associated equipment for subsequent (Stage II) acquisition and delivery; and (3) a pilot demonstration of a computer-accessed information service using the selective dissemination of information (SDI) method.

The major thrust of the effort is the planning and design study (Project 1) with the two other projects calculated to provide some immediate benefits as well as information, data, and experience of value to the overall planning and design study. A separate, but related, award will support a fourth project to provide short-term, non-degree training of key information personnel in the U.S. in the mastery of specialized information processing skills such as abstracting and indexing, editing, reprography, and on-line information retrieval.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3418 FY-80: $484,174

12.0066, KAMPUCHEA - OCCUPATION AND RESISTANCE - FOLLOW-ON

S.R. Heder, U.S. Embassy, C/O Political Section, Wireless Road, Bangkok, Thailand, (1722-020138) Start: 08/79 End: 07/80

The study will describe and analyze changes in the structure, activities, strength, and popularity of the Heng Samrin regime, the Democratic Kampuchea resistance, the Khmer Sereikar movements, and Prince Sihanouk. Conditions of, and competition among, these forces will be analyzed and described from the basic levels of Kampuchean society, in particular the villages and urban wards. The prime data source will be refugees and evacuees with direct personal experience with life in Kampuchea. Sources will be selected from areas under the control or influence of the various competing groups, and from as many different geographical regions, and from as many different social classes and sectors, of Kampuchea as possible.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research

SSIE No. GI-895-1 FY-80: $2,200 TOTAL COST: $2,200

12.0067, PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND U.S. STRATEGIC INTERESTS

E.A. Nakhleh, American Enterprise Inst. for Public Policy Research, *1150 17th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1722-020134) Start: 04/80 End: 04/80

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A think-piece which addresses two questions: 1) What would be the advantages for American strategic interests in the Persian Gulf region if the Palestinian conflict is resolved satisfactorily through the good offices of the United States? and 2) What would be the costs or disadvantages in that region for the United States if no solution is found in the foreseeable future?

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-931 FY-80: $1,500 TOTAL COST: $1,500

12.0068, AUTONOMY - COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES

Unknown, Foreign Policy Research Inst., *3508 Market St., Suite 350, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (1722-020135) Start: 04/80 End: 04/80

An exploration of the different possible outcomes of West Bank Autonomy, the rationale for the Egyptian and Israeli positions, the possible evolution of Israeli attitudes on the Palestinian issue, the attitude of the Arab opposition, and the evolution of U.S. relationships with important Arab states such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-932 FY-80: $2,695 TOTAL COST: $2,695

12.0069, PALESTINIAN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

D.R. Divine, Smith College, Department of Government, Wright, Room 106, Northampton, Massachusetts 01063, (1722-020136) Start: 04/80 End: 04/80

Examines the social and institutional bases of Diaspora and West Bank Palestinian politics to point out the ways in which the politics of "notables" has changed but not diminished; evaluates the institutional integrity of Palestinian political organizations like the PLO; and maps the career patterns of Palestinian politicians.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-933 FY-80: $1,332 TOTAL COST: $1,332

12.0070, SECURITY DECISION-MAKING IN PAKISTAN

S.P. Cohen, 361 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801, (1722-020167) Start: 03/80 End: 09/80

A study of the process by which security-related decisions, both strategic and budgetary, are made in Pakistan; and of the attitudes, perceptions, and origins of those involved in the process.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-934 FY-80: $6,250 TOTAL COST: $6,250

12.0071, PREPARE A CASEBOOK ON JOINT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

R. Witherspoon, Gladstone Associates, *2030 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (192599 (HRB NO.)) Start: 10/77 End:

Applied research and documentation of prominent joint development projects and promising "best practices" in the U.S. and Canada. Resulting publication describes how mutually satisfactory deals are structured between business and government, and executed for significant sizable transportation and land development components. Since transportation is generally a government responsibility and land development primarily a private function, such projects typically require a public-private sponsorship. Case studies include: Boston, Mass. (Washington Street Station Modernization and adjacent development); Philadelphia (The Gallery at Market East); Montreal, Quebec (Place Bonaventure and Alexis Nihon Plaza); Toronto, Ontario (Park Place and Sheppard Center) and Washington, D.C. (Farragut North Station air rights development and International Square).

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Admin. MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. BI-192599 FY-79: Funds Unknown

12.0072, ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE RATE BEHAVIOR

J.H. Makin, J.H. Makin Associates Inc., *16106 41st Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington* 98155 (TOS-80-23) Start: 00/80 End:

This contract examines sources of exchange rate variability and is an outgrowth of Professor John Makin's previous research work for Treasury (TOS-78-31 and TOS-79-9) in forecasting capital flows. The methodology he developed under the preceding contract is being employed by the Balance of Payments Office to make capital-flow forecasts. In the course of his previous econometric analysis, Professor Makin noticed a cyclical pattern in capital flows in apparent response to fluctuations in the growth of the excess money stock. This contract will investigate further the consequences of this cyclical pattern in capital flows as reflected by the tendency for dollar exchange rates to overshoot the believed equilibrium level. It will focus on the behavior of the dollar-Deutschmark exchange rate. This inquiry has important potential implications for the conduct of both domestic monetary and exchange-rate intervention policy.

Action Officer: J Karlik
Telephone: 202-566-5828

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Office of International Economic Analysis
SSIE No. EZ-641 FY-80: $19,900

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12.0065.
Gladstone Associates, Washington, District of Columbia
12.0071.
Government of Australia, Canberra, Australia
12.0026.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
12.0019, 12.0047.
Human Relations Area Files Inc., New Haven, Connecticut
12.0008.
Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, India
12.0024.
Iowa State University of Science & Technology, Ames, Iowa
12.0001.
J.H. Makin Associates Inc., Seattle, Washington
12.0072.
Johns Hopkins University, Washington, District of Columbia
12.0037.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
12.0056.
Maejo Inst. of Agricultural Technology, Chiang Mai, Thailand
12.0005.
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
12.0057.
National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts
12.0050.
National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., New York, New York
12.0064.
New TransCentury Foundation, Washington, District of Columbia
12.0027.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
12.0049.
People to People Committee for the Handicapped, Washington, District of Columbia
12.0017.
Police Foundation, Washington, District of Columbia
12.0029.
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
12.0046, 12.0051.
Rand Corp., Santa Monica, California
12.0028.
Rehabilitation International, New York, New York
12.0016.
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12.0006.
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12.0011.
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12.0069.
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12.0060.
Unisearch House, Kensington, Australia
12.0013.
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12.0015.
University of California, Santa Barbara, California
12.0007, 12.0022, 12.0045.
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England, United Kingdom
12.0030.
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12.0041, 12.0063.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
12.0062.
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
12.0052.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
12.0010.
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
12.0054.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
12.0018, 12.0055.
University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada
12.0044.
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico
12.0009.
University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina
12.0059.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
12.0053.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
12.0032, 12.0035.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
12.0003.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
12.0038.
Urban Inst., Washington, District of Columbia
12.0025.
Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania
12.0039.
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University, Blacksburg, Virginia
12.0004.

W G B H Educational Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts
12.0042.
West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia
12.0043.
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
12.0036.

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INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH (IC/FAR)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Working Definition

The IC/FAR is interested in U.S. Government foreign affairs external research activities. What follows defines key terms and suggests what is to be included and what excluded by participating agencies.

External research activities to be reported* in accordance with section VI. B. of the *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* is defined below in terms of (1) subject matter, (2) research approaches and methods, (3) type of activity, and (4) cost.

1. Subject Matter

From a U.S. perspective, foreign affairs includes a wide range of political, social, cultural, psychological, military, economic, scientific, technological, and other subject areas. Furthermore, U.S. domestic affairs are increasingly linked with matters foreign or international. A foreign affairs research activity, therefore, is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas, or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations, to include studies of discrete areas or peoples, multinational and crossnational studies, and also historical studies with application to the contemporary scene; or on
- Relations between and among nations, including the United States; or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations, including the United States; or on
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or affairs are influenced by or influence: affairs in other nations, relations between or among nations, the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Exclude:

a. All natural (e.g., astronomical, biological, etc.) or technological (e.g., nuclear fusion) studies in which a cultural, economic, political, management or other social dimension, cause, or setting is not also under investigation.

b. All studies of U.S. affairs in which a foreign or international dimension, cause, setting, or ramification is not also under investigation.

2. Research Approaches and Methods

Foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences, and/or the humanities.

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All types of research (i.e., pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc.) when foreign affairs is the subject matter.	a. Evaluation studies of an agency program that are intended only for use by the sponsoring agency.
b. Methodological studies which use foreign affairs data, concepts, or theory to test or develop methods or techniques.	
c. Studies of the U.S. policymaking process when the policy area includes a foreign or international dimension.	

3. Type of Activity

External research encompasses all research programs, projects, or other activities sponsored by the U.S. Government but performed by non-Government employees (in the United States or overseas).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. Direct contracts and grants.	a. In-house research performed solely by U.S. Government employees (including temporary or intermittent—but not contract—experts or consultants) whether in the sponsoring or recipient agency.
b. Interagency transfers and intergovernmental loans used to make contract or grant awards to nongovernmental research performers.	
c. Arrangements for the external preparation of data, analyses, studies, reports, conferences, symposia, or data and documentation collections, services, and systems that support researchers.	b. Programs in which the research is incidental to accomplishment of an educational, training, or cultural exchange or similar objective, such as grants awarded under the Fulbright-Hays program and the National Defense Education Act.
	c. Activities of agency personnel involved in managing or administering external research activities.
	d. Research supported solely by private institutions; state, local, or foreign government; or units of the U.S. Government's legislative and judicial branches.

4. Cost

The total amount obligated for a project by a sponsoring agency (or agencies if jointly funded).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All foreign affairs research activities costing $1,000 or more.	a. Activities costing less than $1,000 unless the reporting agency believes it important to share information with other agencies.

*In cases of collaborative programs and projects involving two or more agencies, the agency which actually signs contract or grant agreements should assume the reporting responsibility.